EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS *THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.*

No. 55,849—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Jan	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8003	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10500
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
†Merton Hall	4327	24 Jan.	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	25 Jan.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 ,,
City of Marseilles	8810	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 ,,	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

† These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 13th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 16th Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Dwarka...1695 Friday 17th Jan. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala" 3,143 tons, on Thursday, 16th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

11th January, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan 1913
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavlasich	16th Feb. ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavlasich	16th April ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	F. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.., ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted to all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

HOTELS

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-3-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager

BOMBAY RACES, 1913.

There are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMILE BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered at about a third of the price and under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted, therefore, as mere contrivances manufactured solely for the purpose of use as successful "Catch-pennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN. CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

THE OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1871).

Financially very strong, with Funds equal to three-fourths of its net liabilities.

Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

Wanted influential Agents. Liberal terms on application.

For particulars apply to

F. L. McAFEE, B. A., Secretary.

61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,512
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Kamal, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Pesuwar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A., Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of 8 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand* *If printed on flap Rs. 3 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT with the Government of Bombay, Mr. F. J. GOULD, Demonstrator to the Moral Instruction League, will deliver THREE LECTURES at Elphinstone High School, on January 14th, 15th and 16th at 5 P.M. Teachers and others, interested in education, are invited to attend.

J. N. FRASER,
Principal,
Secondary Training College, Bombay.
January, 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract at Bombay, of Articles of PROVISIONS for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels, for one year, during 1913-1914, will be received at the Bombay Dockyard up to 3 P.M., (Standard Time), of 22nd JANUARY, 1913.

For particulars, see Notice No. 7558 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 21st November, 1912, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM MATERIALS, also CANVAS, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, required by the O. & R. (State) Railway, during the 12th months, from 1st April, 1913, to the 31st March, 1914.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his office up to 12 O'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1913.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Uniform materials, also Canvas, Cotton, and Woollen Goods."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.
Chief Store-keeper's Office,
O. & R. State Railway, Lucknow,
dated 7th January, 1913.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of Directors and Audited Statements of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect to Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 25th January, 1913, to 10th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the undermentioned 3 Contracts will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1913.

Forms of "TENDERS" and "SCHEDULE" can be had on application in writing to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for each contract, which must invariably accompany the application, without which it will not be attended to.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

For the supply of Barley, Bran, Gram, Kulthi, Linseed, Oats, Oil-cake and Salt, from 1st April to 30th September, 1913.

CONTRACT NO. 2.

For the supply of Petty Stores from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

CONTRACT NO. 3.

For selling by auction on commission at Poona cast horses of this Depôt from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

F. D. HUNT, Major. A. V. C.,
Offg. Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,
GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL, MANUFACTURERS.

Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Nirn, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.

IMPORTERS.

Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CENTENARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
(BOMBAY AUXILIARY).

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING, in connection with the CELEBRATION of the CENTENARY of BIBLE WORK in Western India, will be held in the

TOWN HALL,

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1913, at 6 P.M.

The Rev. Dr. HORTON, London, and others will address the Meeting.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

WANTED, WORKING FOREMAN MECHANIC, to take charge of Steam Cranes and Oil Engines and other Plant, on Construction Work.

One year's agreement with prospect of permanency.
Salary Rs. 150 per mensem to commence.
Steamer fares paid.
Apply with copies of not more than 3 recent Testimonials to H. BERRIDGE, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., Port Engineer, Aden.

H. BERRIDGE, M. INST. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Aden.

EDUCATIONAL.

PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL
RE-OPENS FEB. 17, 1913.

"An EXCELLENT School in a SPLENDID Climate."

EUROPEAN BOYS ONLY.

Complete ENGLISH University Staff.

ATHLETICS, DISCIPLINE, FOOD get special attention.

Splendid results in all Examinations during 1912.

For Prospectus, Apply
THE PRINCIPAL.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND IN FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boy and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AN ARGYLL MOTOR-CAR, 10-12 n. p., 2 cylinder, battery ignition 5 seater, back entrance, 3 lamps, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, hood, tools etc. The Car has just been re-upholstered and fitted with new gear wheels. Tyres in very good order. Any trial given in country round Poona to bona-fide purchaser.

Price Rs. 2,500. Open to offer—Apply
R. S. STOWELL,
The Brewery, Kirkee.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED.—A PARSEE MEDICAL MAN, to act either as House Physician or House Surgeon, according to qualifications. Salary Rs. 50 per month, with free board and lodging. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED A PURE EUROPEAN RESIDENT GOVERNESS for up-country, age 20 to 25 for two boys. Must have knowledge of KINDERGARTEN. Salary Rs. 100, all found.

Apply Box No. 3, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR, for the Tatta Female Dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, before 31st January, 1913, to

THE PRESIDENT,
Tatta Municipality, Karachi District, Sind.

WANTED.—Experienced MANAGING CLERK thoroughly conversant with Ships' business, Correspondence, and Accounts. Salary Rs. 200 per month, with prospects, to really suitable man. Apply stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of previous experience, together with references to THE AGENT, Port-Said Salt Association Ltd., Post Box 175, Calcutta.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED, in Apollo Bander or neighbourhood FLAT for two Englishmen, furnished or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars and rent to Box No. 791, care of The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

THE LEAP TO DEATH

INTRODUCING
BURGLARY FLIGHT IN BALLOON, STEAMER, HORSEBACK JUMP OVER CLIFF.

(A most thrilling Tragedy of Love and Death.)

THE GREAT STEEL SECRET

(Representing a Great Conflagration.)

TOO MANY KIDS

(A most laughable dillemma.)
BOBBY and HIS DONKEY.
(Eclipse a Highwayman.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Management regret to have to announce that owing to their having to fulfil another engagement.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
WILL BE THE
LAST APPEARANCES
OF

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON

MR. JAMES McGRATH
MR. JAMES McGRATH
MR. JAMES McGRATH

who will give a complete and special
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MISS FRAMPTON
AND
MR. McGRATH

will give a selection from their repertoire of light comedy numbers specially introducing

THE FAMOUS BARCAROLLE
FROM
"TALES OF HOFFMANN"
BY
OFFENBACH.

For the first time in Bombay the great Aeroplane duet.

"HALLO! LONDON!"
FROM THE
EMPIRE REVUE, LONDON.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND.

They will appear twice on SUNDAY, at 6-30 to 8, and 10 to 11-30.

WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS
AND
BORROWSKY'S
CIRCUS.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH JAN., TWO PERFORMANCES TWO
At 5 P.M.
GREAT CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

SPECIAL Tickets at 4 Annas.
GAMES FOR THE CHILDREN!
PRIZES FOR THE CHILDREN!!

AT 9-15 P.M., SATURDAY, NEVER SEEN BEFORE
30 HIGHLY TRAINED 30 HORSES
IN THE ARENA.
20 Ladies and Gentlemen 20
In the World's International Songs and Dances all in National Costumes.

MONS. ROGOUL'S
BENGAL TIGERS AND BLACK BEARS
Terminating the Performance with a laughable PANTOMIME
"THE ARTISTES BUREAU."

Don't Miss Seeing this Special Programme SATURDAY NIGHT.

FREE MAIDANIA FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL RELIEF WORKS,
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THURSDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY, 1913, at 6 P.M.,
AT THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vocalists.....Mrs. WATSON, and Capt. ERIE DRUMMOND.
Violin .....Miss GEDGE.
Piano .....Mrs. MILLARD.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4. Unreserved, Rs. 2.
Plan and Tickets at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., LTD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S
Costume Play
THE
MAN OF DESTINY
will be staged by
BOMBAY AMATEURS
TO-NIGHT,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM
IN AID OF THE
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE OF MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND.
TO BE PRECEDED BY A CONCERT.
By kind permission
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
will supply the Entr'acte music.
PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE of MERCY to ENDOWMENT FUND,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd and 4th.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

MAIDANIA.

—:o:—

TO-NIGHT,

CINDERELLA DANCE.

BAND OF THE
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Admission to Garden and Dance EIGHT ANNAS.

SUNDAY, 12TH JANUARY,
Special Morning Session
9 to 11 O'clock
IN THE
SKATING RINK.
Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs,
9-30 P.M.
BAND CONCERT
BY THE
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS,
Assisted by well-known Vocalists.

This is the first of our
SUNDAY EVENING,
PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Admission to Garden and Dance, As. 8.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JANUARY,
BOXING TOURNAMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA THEATRE CO., LIMITED.

ALHAMBRA

BOMBAY'S PICTURE PALACE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
COME AND SEE THE
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
of what will be the best Cinema Show in Bombay.
Programme arranged regardless of expenses

WILL BE SURE TO PLEASE YOU.

TO-NIGHT we have a film which will leave you speechless with admiration. A tale to make the pulses of the average man and woman leap in response to it.

A Star among Stars produced at great cost:

A MAN OF THE WILD

Nothing like it ever before produced in Bombay. A film full of interest and fascination, which will hold you spellbound.

A WATERPLANE ELOPEMENT.

Max Linder, the popular Cinema hero, in his latest mischief.—800 feet of it.

KIDS.

The irrepressible youngsters—and how they were repressed.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

A record of topical events from all over the world.

4 SHOWS TO-NIGHT:
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; and 11-15 to 12-15 p.m.

FREE SHOW FROM 7 TO 8.
COME IN YOUR HUNDREDS.

At the 3RD SHOW: 10 to 11 P.M., the Gallery and Boxes are reserved for guests to whom invitations have been issued.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!

In addition to the above shows, there will be a Special Matinee at 5-30 to 6-30.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
COMMENCING FROM SUNDAY, 12, THE VERY LATEST
VARIETY SENSATION
THE SIDDONS
THE SIDDONS
THE SIDDONS
THE SIDDONS
Direct from their great Australian Tour.
A
TROUPE OF ACROBATS, EQUILIBRISTS,
AND
HAND BALANCERS.
"UNIQUE,"
"ASTOUNDING,"
"SENSATIONAL."
An act that has startled the World.
THE PROOF:
CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS AT THE PALACE, LONDON.
ALSO
MISS MAY APLIN
SERIO AND DANCER
Combined with
FINE COLLECTION OF CINEMA PICTURES.
No Advance in Price.

TIME:—6 to 8, 8-30 to 10-30 & 11 to 1 P.M.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

EVENING CONCERT

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.
(In aid of the BUILDING FUND of the new BAPTIST CHURCH, Colaba.)
MONDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1913, at 9-30 P.M.

Vocalists: Mrs. HALLIWELL.
Mrs. SWAN.
Mr. G. W. JOHNSON.
Mr. C. W. HOPKINSON.
Cello: Signor MORI.
Violin: Mr. C. W. HOPKINSON.
Recitation: Mr. HAROLD CIROUIT.
Accompanist: Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Plan and Tickets, MARCKS & Co., Fort.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE LAST DAYS OF A GREAT WARRIOR
SHOWN IN THIS WEEK'S STAR FILM
"THE PRISONER OF WAR"
OR
NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.
THE STORY OF BONAPARTE'S CAPTIVITY AND DEATH
Told in a Series of Striking Pictures.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 5-30 to 6-30, and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15. { THE GREAT DETECTIVE DRAMA ZIGOMAR VS. NICK CARTER.

3 PRIZES TO BE GIVEN IN EACH SHOW.
USUAL PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

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CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

TWO & THREE LETTER MONOGRAMS

FITTED UP IN
SELF-INKING DECORATED POCKET BOXES.
2 Letter Monograms 6 Annas. 3 Letter Monograms 1 Rupee.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
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Calcutta	Klang	Sarawak
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Jessore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai (Long ow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or upon which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
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Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Calcutta		Newchwang
Changchun		New York
Dairen (Dalny)		Osaka
Hankow		Peking
Hongkong		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu		San Francisco
Kobe		Shanghai
Liaoyang		Tiehling
London		Tientsin
Lyons		Tokyo
		Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP ... .£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured pieces-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, tiled teapoys, writing desks, show cases, book stands and hatstands, screens, phonographs, with records, and iron safes, etc., etc.

By order of the Concerned—

1 case containing leather goods, such as horse collars, belts, braces, wriststraps, girths, collar boxes brush cases, book carriers, lady's bags, and purses, etc.

Property of a gentleman—

Wearing apparel, wooden trunks, Quackenbush rifle, six Chamber revolver of Wilkinson, London, etc.

At 3 P. M. (S. T.)

By order of Messrs. R.A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor, Mr. W. Williams of Cinema-de-Luxe, and residing in Sargeant House, Barrow Road, Apollo Reclamation.

1 Gold ring set with diamonds in oval and three rubies in the centre.
1 Snake pattern gold ring set with diamonds and a pearl in the centre.
1 Gold ring set with diamonds and one pearl in the centre.
The rings are on view.

At 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 Gent's saddle with accessories.
1 Humber Motor-car, four cylinder, to seat four persons, with new tyres, in working order.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at A 4 Datoobhai Mansions, Khatao Road, Cuffee Parade, Colaba Reclamation, the very valuable and neat substantial made French-polished teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture, also English furniture, such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror back large sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing-roerm suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room centre and side tables and teapoys, marble and bjed top tables and teapoys, handsome mahogany, cabinets and palm stand almyras, writing tables, book cases and stands, silk embroidered folding screen, English iron and brass bedsteads, substantial made double and single mirror door almyras, clothes and hanging presses, dressing chests of drawers, English wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, Jost fane, real large size gold gilt oil paintings size 7ft by 4ft, by mulikar 12 side views of River Thames, Chubb's safe nearly new rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, clocks, rich glassware and crockeryware, chest of best electro-plated set of spoons, forks, fruit and fish knives and coffee set, American referator ice-box, etc., etc., the property of George Ashby, Esq., proceeded to England and other.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One regulation tent and one necessary tent.

At 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, punch cullian, 14—2 1-2 6 years, goes well in harness.
1 bay waler mare in splendid condition, and very good looking, with a lot of work in her has always been driven in harness.
1 bay Aust. gelding, in splendid condition, always driven in harness, single or double.
1 flea bitten grey Arab Entire, in good condition a smart looking horse. goes well in harness.
2 ladies' and two gent saddles, and one lady's bicycle in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE UNDRILLED PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auctional, their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Magoomal Jaithanand, and on account and risk of Mahomed bim Ali Zayani.—

1 Parcel of white undrilled pearls, about 120 chows.

Adeposit of 25per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above will oe on view on the day of sale, at 11 a. m.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Chinabhai Jivanbhai and Ishwarbhai Jivanbhai, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Bai Hawabibi, wife of Ahmed Saheb bin Mahomed Hussain Bhorde, and Mahomed Ibrahim bin Ahmed Saheb Bhorde, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Musjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and with Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the said Masjid Street, on or towards the east by the property of Cumroodin bin Mahomed Esmail Mukri, and on or towards the west by the "property" of Usoofshai Hussonshah, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue, under Old No. 124, New No. 7434, Old Survey No. 1641, and New Survey No. 963, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6353, and Street Nos. 67-69.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Taiyabji, Dayabhoy & Co., Solicitors, at 15 Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th January, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain, Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 14th January, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

The material for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street No. 1A, 1B, 1-2 : 42 : 20-21 : 16 : 15 : 41 : 5 : Case No. 45 : 1 : 2226: 27: 2: 3: Bhatwadi Lane, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

14 cases whiskey and liqueur, lubricating oil, cycle accessories, show cards, glass vials, steel joists, C. I. standers cigarettes, soap, empty gas cylinder, fire bricks, woollen yarn, stationery and rubber rings, wheat, betelnut, cloves, tamarind and rapeseed, iron nails, empty casks and waste papers, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1913, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, knives, carpets, old troops mess utensils, leather belting, rubber cuttings, iron ware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Custom's duty, etc., that may be, and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1913.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Chandeliers, Mirrors, Brackets, Fairy Lights, Tapestry and Velvet lined Sofas and Chairs, Bent-wood Chairs, Carpets, Plated-ware Cutlery, Glass and Crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th and TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th day of January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the shop in Chukla Street, Near Water Tank, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors the stock-in-trade of the said shop, such as crystal glass enamelled and coloured candle chandeliers of 6 to 36 lights, gas chandeliers of 3 to 12 lights, fairy lights chandeliers, fairy lights wall brackets, tapestry, and velvet lined sofas and chairs, cushioned glass sofas and easy chairs, glass tables and mirrors, carpets, plated ware, cutlery, crockery and glassware, fancy centre-pieces baskets, and tubes, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUBLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY situate at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the first mortgagees Sha Chaganlal Valchand and Sha Manilal Chaganlal, and on account and risk of Mr. Nagindas Ranchordass Shroff, the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1093 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or coach houses, stables, outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303, and New No. B-2061, Old Survey No. 20, an 1 New Survey No. 3-7249, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 3137 (2), 3137 (2A), 3137 (2B), and Street Nos. 62, 62 A, 62 B, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the Public Road called Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the west partly by the road called Doongersey Road, and partly by the property of the late Mr. Parmanandass Jeewandass, on or towards the north by the property of Haridass Tulsidass, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Haridass Khimji and now of his heirs and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed mortgegor Nagindass Runchordass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January 1913.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to their utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, etc., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Es. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission — Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Re. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
3¾ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Es. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH HONEY.

Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

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BELTS, ENEMAS,
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ESTABLISHED 1871.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

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JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED.
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HEMINGWAY—Dec. 20, at Vandyke, Amberley, Gloucestershire, the wife of H. E. Hemingway, I.C.S., of a son.

COKE—Dec. 21, at The Laurels, Kilmainham, Dublin, the wife of Capt. D'Ewes Coke, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.

HENEAGE—Dec. 20, at Catherington, Hillborough Crescent, Southsea, the wife of Capt. A.W. Heneage, R. N., of a daughter.

TERNAN—Dec. 22, at Heath Cottage, Brighstone, Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. Trevor Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BECHER—TODD—Dec. 18, at the Episcopal Church, St. Andrews, Maurice Andrew Noel Becher, 1st Batt King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Violet Isabel, daughter of Charles E. Todd, of Wayside, St. Andrews.

FITCH—NICHOLSON—Dec. 20, at Liverpool, Arthur Vincent, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fitch, of Bridport to Margaret Mary, daughter of Surg. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Nicholson, of Nice.

MARTIN—WELSH—Dec. 18, at All Saints', Langport, Lewis King Martin, C.P., Forest Service, India, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Edwin Welsh, Esq., of Wells, Somerset, and Mrs. Alfred, Quokett.

WHITFIELD—SIMPSON—Dec. 19, at Banff, Lieut.-Com. Paul Whitfield, R. N., of his Majesty's ship Tigress, son of William Henry Whitfield, of Wimbledon, and 22 Surrey Street, W. C., to Welhelmina Coutts (Willy), daughter of Alexander Simpson, of Banff.

DEATHS.

WALLACE—At Edinburgh, on 10th Dec., James Wallace, late P. W. India, third son of the late James Wallace, The Brake, St. Andrews.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELSMIE.—Dec. 30, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Elsmie, 20th Deccan Horse, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Racecourse. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Performance by the Bombay Amateurs of the "Man of Destiny," Opera House, 9-30 p. m.

Alhambra, Bombay's Picture Palace, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; and 11-15 to 12-15.

Coronation Cinematograph, from Sunday, 6 to 8; 8-30 to 10-30; 11-to 1 a. m.

"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—"The pity which is not born of experience is always cold. It cannot help being so. It does not understand."—Onida.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... ...	12-35	19-1-
Calcutta Mail	(via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail	(via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	... ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express	(3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	... ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	... ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express	for Punjab	...	*
do do	for Calcutta	...	"
do do	for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dawsall, Bandmaster, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Spanish March	El Abanico	Javaloyes
Overture	Festival	Leutner
Excerpts	(from) Faust	Gounod
Valse	The Eternal	Fall
Three Dances to	Henry VIII	German
Melodies	(from) Princess Caprice	Leo Fall
Rhapsody	Slavonic	Friedemann

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music. By kind permission of Lt. Col. W. J. Walton and officers under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	Under Dem Freedomes	Nowowiesk?
Overture	Morning noon & night	Suppy
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Valse	The Eternal	Fall
Song	The Lost Chord	Sullivan
Selection	Faust upto date	Lutz's
Idyl	Softly Unawares	Lincke
Two Step	Ma Dizer Lily	Sloane

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Stand Fast	Salter
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Miramar	Sontini
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll
Serenade		Czibulka
Caprice	The Whistler and his dog	Pryor
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Patrol	The Coons	Lotter

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The following programme will be played this evening by the Band of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Mr. C. Cornfield L.R.A.M., Bandmaster :—

Spanish March	El Abanico	Javaloyes
Valse	Miramar	Sontini
Overture	Tannhauser	Wagner
Bassoon Solo	Lucy Long (Lc.-Cpl. M. Ravwitch)	Godfrey
Suite	La Feria	Lacome
Dance	Macabra	St. Saen.
Indian Idyl	Kismet	Markey
Grand Selection	Manon Lescaut	Puccini
Fantasia	In Coonland	Bidgood
Patrol	Rose, Shamrock and Thistle	Souza

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonser, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to day :—

March	Myrella la Jolie	Berneaux
Three Light Pieces, "1. "Dance Lubly Lulu", 2. Gavotte Fiffinette. 3. Intermezzo March, Folie Bergere," by P. E. Fletcher.		
Grand Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Kuhner
Valse	Morgenblatter	Strauss
a Mesurka (Cornet Solo)	Solo	Zikoff
b Serenade (Bell Solo)	The Belfry	Howgill
Selection	Princess Caprice	Leo Fall

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. R. L. I. will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. F. Lemoss, Bandmaster :—

7 to 9 p.m.

March	Courage	Latann
Valse	Tendresse	Waldenfel
Selection	The Mousme	Talbot
Cochoco	An Alsacan Love Song	Reeves
Valse	Vionnoise	Ezibulka
Selection	Santoy	Jones
Two Step	Poppies	Moret

9-30 to 12

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards will play a special dance programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster.

PRARTHANA MANDIR, BOMBAY.—Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M. A., LL.B., will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir at 5-30 p. m. tomorrow.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the zoological collection:—One Indian antelope by Mr. G. Walton; one four-horned antelope by Mrs. D. Stringfellow; and two Muscovie ducks by Mr. N. Kerr.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaum, on Monday, 13th January, 1913, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), to welcome Mr. F. J. Gould, Demonstrator of the Moral Instruction League. Members are requested to attend.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—An urgent meeting of the members will be held in the Association Hall, at 6-15 p. m., to-day, express their sense of abhorrence at the dastardly attempt made on his Excellency the Viceroy's life at Delhi, and their thankfulness at the providential escape of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

ST. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—A successful entertainment was given in St. Peter's School, Mazagon, by the members of the girls' and boys' Bible classes on Thursday, when "Red Riding Hood" was represented. The dresses were exceptionally pretty and the large chorus of tiny Faries sang naturally and simply. Mr. W. Ringrow and Mr. A. F. Dixon are to be congratulated for their success in organising the entertainment.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Champabai, a Hindu girl aged two years, living with her parents at Prabhadevi, died yesterday from the effects of scalds she had received on the 26th ultimo. The deceased's mother placed a pot of boiling water in the room and went out. During her absence the girl crawled up to the pot and upset it. The contents fell on her and scalded her severely on the chest and legs.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSI LADY.—A Parsi lady, named Aimai (20), living at Khetwadi, 6th lane, was standing on a chair, lighting a lamp with a small night light, when the chair toppled over and the night light fell out of her hand on to her chest and set fire to her clothing. She shouted for assistance, and her relations came and put the flames out, but not before she had been badly burnt about the arms, chest and back.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Panalal Navla, a shroff living in Frere-road, has reported to the police that while passing along Musjid Bunder-road at 8 p. m. on Thursday, with a bag containing Rs. 617-9-0 in cash, the bag was suddenly snatched out of his hand from behind, and on turning round, he saw two men running away. He did not raise an alarm and the men, whom he believes to have been Pathans, got away.

COMPLAINT BY TREACHER AND CO.—Mr. Herbert John Reynolds, secretary, Messrs. Treacher and Co. Ld., has reported to the police that, on submitting bills to the Alwar and Jodhpore States for Rs. 238-2-0 and Rs. 775-6-0 respectively, he received a reply to the effect that the amount had been paid some time before August last. A reference to the receipts showed they had been signed by one R. H. Bunnell, late assistant manager of the Company, but in the books these amounts were not traceable as paid. Last June Mr. Bunnell was given a Bank of England note for £10 to be forwarded the Messrs. Treacher's head office in London, where, however, it has not been received. Mr. Bunnell sailed for England last August and his whereabouts are not known.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS FRAMPTON AND MR. McGRATH.

To-night and Sunday will see the farewell performances of these two talented and clever artists at the Excelsior Cinematograph, as owing to a previous engagement they have to draw their short season to a close. For their final performances they have prepared an excellent programme: with an idea of proving their versatility, if this is really needed. They will open their programme to-night with the famous "Barcarolle," by Offenbach (from "Tales of Hoffmann"). This beautiful melody, produced with the accompaniment of special lighting effects should be an artistic treat. Another item which is quite new to Bombay will be an Aeroplane duet, called "Hullo! London, !" with an appropriate dance. Miss Frampton will be more prominent as a soloist in this programme, having a very clever song about a girl called "Careless Kate," and Mr. McGrath will depart from his usual style by warbling a comic love song at express speed anent (as usual) "a pretty little girl." This attractive couple are sparing no pains to leave a good impression behind in Bombay and their numerous admirers will not be disappointed.

By special request they will give two performances, on Sunday.

The Excelsior picture progsamme contains a most thrilling picture, "The leapto death" in which a criminal is pursued, until he finally makes a dash over a cliff, which alone saves him from his pursuers. In the chase, he avails himself of an ascending balloon and gets rid of them, but the hunt is resumed and neither steamer nor horse is able to save him from the police except a leap into eternity. "The Great Steel Secret" is another drama in which the conflagration of a large steel factory is a most fascinating sight and is accompanied by an interesting plot. The immitable "Bobby and his Donkey" will be appreciated by the admirers of that clever little child-actor who never fails to win the hearts of the audience and "Too many kids" exhibits the difficulties of the father of a large family in finding lodgings. The Animated Gazette places the doings of the world on the Excelsior Screen and helps to make up a very strong entertainment.

AMERICA-INDIA.

This well-known picture-theatre seems to have made a speciality of historical plays, and from the interest and desire for knowledge which such pictures awaken in the minds of intelligent spectators, it is apparent that the public appreciates them. A story about such a famous historical personage as Napoleon Bonaparte will, no doubt, prove very interesting. A glimpse of the last days of this great warrior is given in "The Prisoner of War," a striking film which heads the bill here this week. The chief incidents of Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena are shown in a well-connected series of pictures ending with the death of this fine soldier, and a sincere and solemn note is maintained all through.

As a set-off to this historical film, there is a touching little drama about two collier-lads, one of whom bravely sacrifices his life to save his comrade. Tontolini takes the lead in the comic part of the programme, and it is with a hearty good laugh that the audience generally greets his appearance.

MAIDANIA.

There will be a Cinderalla dance in "Maidania" this evening, from 9-30 to midnight, the Band of the 7th Royal Dragoons being responsible for the musical programme. The Band of the 2nd (Q. V. O.) Rajputs will play in the Garden Restaurant before and during dinner.

On Sunday morning there will be a special session at the Skating Rink from 9 to 11. The usual military programme will be gone through and refreshments will be procurable at the restaurant.

In the evening, at 9-30, there will be a promenade concert in the garden, the first of many which will be held during the season.

The Band of the 7th Dragoons will play a special programme, and they will be assisted by several well-known vocalists, who will sing to the Band's accompaniment.

On Wednesday next a boxing tournament is announced.

THE ALHAMBRA.

To-night sees the grand opening performance at the Alhambra, which, its proprietors, the Cinema Theatre Co., declare to be the best Cinema show in Bombay. One of the films is to leave the audience speechless with admiration, while another, "A man of the wild," is full of interest and fascination. Max Linder in his latest prank and Pathe's Aminated Gazette also are included in the long programme.

CORONATION.

Beginning from to-morrow the Coronation Cinematograph in Sandhurst-road, offers an attractive programme. In addition to a fine selection of Cinema pictures, the management has engaged the services of The Siddons, direct from their great Australian tour—a troupe of Acrobats, Equilibrists and handbalancers, who are described as "unique, astounding, sensational," also Miss May Alpin.

Competition among the Cinemas in Bombay, is becoming keen.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, 1st Sunday after Epiphany—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral. Lloyd in E flat. Hymns—76, 79, 553, 234; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service: 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Tours in F. Anthem "The Radiant Morn." —Woodward. Hymns—80, 79. Collections for Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—2nd Sunday after Christmas. Matins 8-15 a.m.; Holy Communion 9 a.m.; Children's Service 5-15 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon 6-30 p. m.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and 8 a. m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Christmas Eve: 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Chorals.—Christmas Day.—7 a.m. and 8 a. m. Holy Communion; 10-30 a. m. Parade Service, Preacher the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—The string band of the Sherwood Foresters plays at Parade Services

Emmanel Church, Girgaum.—1st Sunday after Epiphany—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service. 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, S. P. G. (Hindustani and Tamil Mission.) Clergy, Revs. H. J. P. French and J. Martyn. Churchwardens—Mr. A. G. Joseph, Mr. Charles James. 7-30 a.m. Matins and Litany. 8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Hindustani). 10 a.m. Matins and Litany and Holy Communion alternately.

Church of St. Stephen, Bandra—Services on Sunday next; Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—1st Sunday after Xmas. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher.—Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M.A.,—Sunday morning service and Holy Communion 11 a.m.; Evening service and Sermon at 7 p.m., Week day Evening prayers 7-45 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a.m. Matins and Litany —8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English): 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion Chapel of Ease to S. Paul—service by the clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or matins alternately 5-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J Marcyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist 7-15 a.m. Matins, and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy The J

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King has been elected an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club.

The King did not attend service at Sandringham Church on Christmas morning, and he was also absent from Queen Alexandra's dinner party at Sandringham House in the evening. His Majesty was suffering from a slight chill, and as the weather was very wet, windy, and unpleasant it was deemed advisable that he should not go out. Col. Sir. Frederick Ponsonby, his Majesty's private secretary, made the following statement to a Press representative yesterday :—"The King was suffering from a slight chill yesterday,' but he is well again to-day. The weather was again wet at Sandringham on Boxing Day, and the shooting party that had been arranged was abandoned.

The King honoured Lord Burnham with a visit to Hall Barn on Dec. 20, and shot through some of the home coverts. The other guns were Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Hon. H. Sonor, and Sir Savile Crossley. The weather was perfect, and the sport was satisfactory. Among those who were invited to meet his Majesty at luncheon were the Marquess of Lincolnshire, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Lord Desborough, Sir A. Crips, M. P., Sir Charles Mathews, Sir John Hare, the Hon. H. Lawson, Col. the Hon. W. Lawson, Mr. Frank Lawson, the Rev. A.S. Commelins, Mr. Alfred Gilbey, and Capt. Britten.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales Princess Mary, and the Princes Albert, Henry and George went to see the performance of "Drake", on Dec. 21 at His Majesty's Theatre.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry, and Prince George, left Buckingham Palace on Dec. 23 for Sandringham. Their Majesties travelled from St. Pancras by special train, which left at twenty-five minutes past twelve for Wolferton. The Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, and Princess Maud also travelled by the same train. A large crowd witnessed the departure.

Their Majesties will hold a series of Courts during the coming year, the first of which will be diplomatic and official, and will be held on Feb. 7 next.

A Christmas plum-pudding, made in the royal kitchens at Buckingham Palace, was on Dec. 23 sent by the King's command to the editor of the "Daily Mirror" for the "Daily Mirror" Children's Christmas pudding distribution. Queen Alexandra also sent 100 puddings.

Mr. Marlay Samson, barrister-at-law, has been adopted as prospective Unionist candidate for the country of Pembroke.

Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M. P., who some time ago intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of Chester after being member for that city over twenty years, has now informed his constituents that his retirement will take place at the next General Election.

Mr. Barnet Kenyon, one of the agents of the Derbyshire Miners' Union, will be the Labour candidate for Chesterfield in place of Mr. James Haslam, M.P., who is retiring. Both the Liberal and Labour Parties claim the seat.

Although the number of petitions presented from the English dioceses to the House of Commons against the Welsh Church Bill greately increased in the last week, it has been found impossible to complete the handing in this year, and the work is therefore extended to January. Up to the present the numbers presented are 6,558, with 1,479,773 signatures, but the final total will be considerably larger. These figures are, of course, exclusive of the very large number of petitions presented from Wales.

The contents of pillar-boxes in Windsor and Bradford were damaged on Christmas Eve in the now familiar manner. Militant suffragists are believed to be responsible for the mischief done.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in Manchester on Dec. 23 to settle the dispute in the Lancashire cotton spinning industry regarding a claim for compensation to one of the workers at Ram Mill, Oldham. A case is pending in the Chancery Court of Lancashire on the subject between the Employers Federation and the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation, and meanwhile the operatives have withdrawn their labour from the mill, which has been idle for several months.

The "Times" of Dec. 25 says:—A labour correspondent states that the local miner's associations are taking steps to end the association between the miner's section of the Labour Party and the Liberal associations in their districts. Mr. William Brace, M. P. for South Glamorgan, has been threatened with the withdrawal of Labour support. Mr. William Abraham, M. P. ("Mabon"), is not offering himself for re-election.

On Dec. 21, in accordance with annual custom on St. Thomas's Day, the ward elections in the City of London took place at specially-convened ward-motes, each presided over by the alderman of the ward. The Corporation consists of 232 members, including twenty-six aldermen. The whole Common Council go out of office annually on St. Thomas's Day, but, with few exceptions, all are usually re-elected. Only in three wards out of the twenty-six were there any changes, but at most or many of the meetings allusion was made to the Franchise and Registration Bill. A public meeting of protest will be held in Guildhall on the subject early next year, and a petition against the Bill will be presented at the bar of the House of Commons by the Sheriffs of the City.

The work of rebuilding Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, the residence of Prince and Princess Christian, which has been in progress for the past ten months has been completed. The contract for rebuilding was secured by Messrs. W.E. Blake, Limited, London and Plymouth, and amounted to nearly £20,000. During the excavations a number of subterranean passages were found leading in the direction of Big Meadow Lake, also the remains of an old kitchen and bakehouse.

The weather this Christmas in London and district was about as depressing as it could possibly be, and was in marked contrast to the sunshine of the day a year go. The utmost discomfort must have been experienced by the thousands of families who having accepted invitations to join Christmas parties, found it necessary to make a journey from one part of London to another just at the time when the rain was at its worst. Christmas is still largely a festival for the home. The streets, therefore were comparatively little used during the day, and were probably quieter than on any other day in the year one circumstance contributing not a little to this result being the reduction to the minimum of the motor-omnibus service. Among the few occasions on which there was anything like a crowd were the changing of guards at the royal palaces and at the Horse Guards. Large congregations assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Chapels Royal, Regent's Park Chapel, and many other places of worship in order to take part in the special services which had been arranged and were marked by much beautiful music. Sport on Dec. 25 was confined mainly to professional Association football. There were some big League matches in the provinces as well as in London, and to witness these, despite the inclemency of the weather, large crowds gathered, notably at Stamford Bridge (where the attendance was estimated at 30,000), Plumstead, Clapton, Park Royal, and New Cross. Every effort was made to bring happiness into the lives of the occupants of Poor Law institutions, asylums, hospitals, and other similar establishment. There were entertainments, including carol singing, which were given or organised by the staffs in many cases a Father Christmas distributed gifts; and special dietary was provided in the workhouses and, in some instances, in the hospitals. Many of the words were gaily decorated. Numerous charitable bodies which minister to the needs of the poor were actively at work. The Salvation Army, the Church Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Robin Society, the St. Giles Christian Mission, the Field Lane Institution, the Waifs and Strays Society, the Ragged School Union, the West London Mission, and the Tower Hamlets Missions were among the organisations whose members strove to make the day joyous for many thousands.

The King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family had generously contributed to many charities sending also, in a number of cases, letters expressing their sympathy and appreciation of the work being accomplished. Quantities of "family" dinners (meals sufficient for a whole family) were given away. With the exception of a certain number of picture palaces practically all the place of public amusement, such as theatres and music halls, were closed, the streets presenting an even more deserted appearance in the evening than they had done earlier in the day. The holiday rush from town this year was as great as ever; and, on the other hand, there appeared to be no deminution in the number of visitors to the Metropolis. Many cragsmen in the Lake district spent Christmas Day in testing their nerve and skill on the cliffs gullies, and chimneys of Scafell, Great Gable, and Pillar Rock. The conditions for rock climbing were execrable, a great many of the gullies being full of water. The high wind rendered some of the climbs on the exposed rock faces too risky to be attempted.

The weather in London on Boxing Day was stormy, and heavy rain put outdoor amusements out of the question for the second Boxing Day in succession. The conditions out of doors could hardly have been worse for a public holiday. The rain came early and a south-westerly gale raged without intermission until the evening, which fortunately was fine, and enabled theatre goers to attend the various performances in something like comfort. The chief London stations looked desolate. Fewer people seemed to be traveling than usual, and only necessary journeys were being taken. The public parks were left to the wind and the rain. Football matches in the suburbs only attracted thin crowds. Even the motor omnibuses failed to muster more than a few inside passengers. It was a day for the fireside and for Christmas games. For those whose business or prospective pleasure lay away from home it was a day to be forgotten as quicaly as possible.

Those of the pantomimes in London and the suburbs which opened in the afternoon had no doubt to overcome the depression which the audiences brought with them from the cheerless streets. But by the evening the Boxing Day spirit was abroad again, and the first performance at Drury Lane was witnessed by an audience as enthusiastic as any of its predecessors. "The Sleeping Beauty" is the title of the pantomime, and its authors have laid two fairy tales under contribution. Pantomime is also presented at the Lyceum where "The Forty Thieves" is the subject; and at the Princes Theatre, where the story of "Cinderella" is told anew. A version of "Cinderella" is given at the Wimbledon Theatre. The annual visit of "Charley's Aunt" is made at the Little Theatre this year, and at the Strand a vaudeville entertainment is being presented in the afternoon. Revivals of "John Bull's Other Island" at the Kingsway and of the triple bill at the Prince of Wales's are features of the holiday season; while the Court Theatre is occupied by a "detective" drama. The London Opera House reopened yesterday with a programme of cinematograph and variety items.

The volume of mails has been exceptionally heavy at the General Post Office even for the Christmas season. With active trade and reduced unemployment the authorities had expected an increase in business over recent years, but the number of letters and parcels which they have actually dealt with exceeded those expectations. Arrangements were made for collection and delivering 200,000 registered letters and 3,000,000 parcels in London district alone. The aim of the department has been to impose as little overtime as possible on the regular staff, and this has been realised by the employment of 9,672 extra men—2,500 as sorters and 7,174 as postmen and porters. Letters and newspapers have been despatched as follows :—Australia (via Italy), 3,808,000 ; New Zealand, 752,000; India, China, and Ceylon, 5,013,000; China (via Siberia), 588,000; Canada, 7,781,000: America, 7,845,000; South Africa, 3,634,000. In each instance the figures show a considerable increase over last year. The parcel mails have been the heaviest on record. The following are comparative figures :—

	1911.	1912.
Australia (sea route).....	14,440...	16,370
Australia (overland).....	1,200...	1,400
Canada	122,000...	135,000
New Zealand.....	18,000...	21,000
China.....	7,500...	8,700
India and Ceylon.....	35,900...	37,200

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Dec. 19 Lord Dewar heard evidence in an undefended divorce suit brought by Mr. James Martin White, of Balruddery, near Dundee, and Cumberland Place, London, an ex-member of Parliament for Forfarshire, against his wife, Mary McRae or White, of The Comforts, Edenbridge, Kent. The petitioner, who is fifty-five, stated that he married the respondent in London in 1898. She was English of Scotch extraction. Desertion was found proved, and a decree of divorce was pronounced. It was stated that the question of the custody of the two children had been arranged.

A gale passed over Scotland on Christmas Eve and reached its height in the Firth of Forth about two o'clock on Christmas morning. The "Glenmoor" of Newcastle, dragged her anchors, and, with the Buchaven lifeboat standing by, drifted across Largo Bay, but 200 yards off Kincraig Rocks her anchors again caught. At Dumfries the wind was very strong. The flat roofs of a block of six new houses which are in course of completion were blown off, and carried with them part of the wall and the upper storeys. A boat belonging to the Clyde training ship "Empress, moored in the Gareloch," was swamped, and the boatman and ten boys were thrown into the water, but all were rescued. At the Ulster Assizes on Dec. 21, Mr. Justice Wright passed a sentence of five years' penal servitude on John George Crozier and a sentence of twelve years' penal servitude on his wife, Jessie Florence Crozier, for the manslaughter of the sixteen-year-old son of the male prisoner.

Sentences of three months' imprisonment with hard labour were also passed by Mr. Justice Wright on twenty-three Ancient Hibernians convicted in connection with the attack made upon a Belfast Presbyterian Sunday-school excursion at Castle Dawson on June 29 last. For breaking the windows of Catholics subsequently to the Castle Dawson disturbance six Unionists were sent to prison for one month.

Lord Kilmaine has addressed the following letter to the secretary of the Tariff Reform League from The Neale, Co. Mayo, Ireland :—Dear Sir,—I beg to notify my resignation of membership in the Tariff Reform League. In doing so I desire to say that I am as much in favour of the Tariff Reform scheme as ever, but, being an Irish Unionist first and a Tariff Reformer afterwards. I cannot but view the presentation of the Tariff Reform leaders with absolute dismay.

The "Dublin Gazette" announces the appointment of the following new Deputy Lieutenants : Capt. Denis St. George Daly, of Dunsandle, for County Galway, and Major-Gen. Sir Hugh McCalmont, K. C. B., C. V. O., of Abbeylands, White Abbey, for County Antrim.

Mr. Ginnell on Dec. 20 called attention in the house of Commons to the theft of the Dublin Crown jewels, alleging conduct of a disgraceful character against individuals whose names he withheld in deference to the opinion of the Speaker. He said that concealment of the theft being impossible and the crime having been mixed up with debauchery, the ordinary investigation of the case was stopped and the Viceregal Commission was appointed. The Chief Secretary selected as members of that Commission three men in his own power ostensibly to investigate the theft, but really to do what he and the thieves wanted to be done. (Laughter.) It was a sham Commission, and he submitted that to set it up was a greater crime than was the theft of the jewels. (Laughter.) Here was a case in which the police with full knowledge of the thieves had been prevented from touching them. The Chief Secretary could no longer adopt the stale official pretence of blank ignorance. (Laughter.) If he did the Chief Secretary any injustice, the right hon. gentleman had his remedy by directing a full inquiry upon oath. (Laughter.) Mr. Birrell said he did not propose to adopt a tone of great indignation on this subject because he had listened to the speech of the hon. member with keen anxiety to extract some information which would enable him to do the one thing he was most desirous of doing before he left office—namely, restore the Crown jewels to their proper keeping. (Cheers.) The hon. member suggested the Crown jewels might be easily discovered and restored, but to do so would reveal a horrible crime committed in Dublin Castle by persons who were known to the Chief Secretary, and that the Chief Secretary shrank from doing his plain duty because he wished to avoid a scandal. He knew of no criminal, and had not consorted with any known criminal. (Cheers.) The ignorance which he was now professing, and which he deeply regretted, was a real ignorance. All he knew was that the police assured him that during their inquiries into the robbery of these jewels they did not come across the names of any person whom they could depose to, and they were not put on the track of any crime either in Dublin Castle or the City of Dublin which would enable them to put anybody on trial for these obious offences. He left the House of Commons to judge how the hon. member could be of any use to him in his further investigation, and he should in future pay the hon. member that total disregard which ought to attack to his observations. (Cheers.)

COLONIAL

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Parliment has agreed to the electrifying of the metropolitan railways.

The Commonwealth Government is considering the establishment of a Commonwealth-owned line of steamers between the mainland and Tasmania.

CANADA.

Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, has just returned from a Canadian trip, in the course of which he visited the Maritime Provinces and went as far West as Winnipeg, where on behalf of the Salvation Army he concluded arrangements with the Manitoba Government for the emigration of a large number of the orphan and deserted children from the British Isles. The Manitoba Government has authorized the Salvation Army to make suitable selections of children of from five to 11 years of age and to convey them to Winnipeg, at which centre there will be a receiving and distributing home. The Government undertakes to find suitable foster-parents of British stock for the children, who will be regularly inspected and reported on until they are happily absorbed into the life of the community.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Cape Town says that the Duke of Connaught has been elected to the Chancellorship of the Cape University. The office was formerly held by the King, who resigned on his Accession, there being no precedent of a Sovereign's holding this office in any university of the Empire.

It is officially announced that the new Cabinet has been formed as follows:—General Botha, Premier and Minister of Agriculture; Mr. J. W. Sauer, Minister of Justice and Native affairs; General Smuts, Minister of Finance and Defence; Mr. A. Fischer, Minister of the Interior and of Lands; Mr. F. S. Malan, Minister of Mines and Education; Mr. H. Burton, Minister of Railways and Harbours; Sir Thomas Watt, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Public Works; Sir D. de Villiers Graaff, Minister without portfolio. The general opinion regarding the reconstructed Cabinet is that it is a distinct triumph for General Botha and a severe blow to the reactionaries, though many believe that the probable defection of the bulk of the Free Staters and of a number of Transvaal backvelders will sooner or later force General Botha to a coalition.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

Dr. Joseph Neumayer has resigned the Burgomastership of Vienna, which he has held since the death of Dr. Lueger. The precise reasons for his resignation have not been divulged, but the alleged cause is insubordination among the rank and file of the Christian Socialist Party. Dr. Richard Weiskirchner has been elected Burgomaster.

The new Servian Minister, M. Jovan Jovanovitch, wearing the uniform of a cavalry colonel, presented his credentials to the Emperor Francis Joseph on Dec. 23. The Emperor received him with great affability, and is reported to have expressed confidence that all Austro-Servian questions would be amicably arranged. After the audience the Servian Minister declared himself to be deeply satisfied by the reception accorded to him, and expressed astonishment at the Emperor's freshness and vivacity.

CHINA.

The Legislative Council, in a single sitting, has passed all the stages of the Ordinance for the prevention of boycotting. All the smaller Chinese dealers in piece goods reached an understanding last week to discontinue purchasing British manufactures for three months as a protest against the Government's anti-boycott measures. The boycott arose as the result of the decision of the Electric Tramways Company not to accept debased Chinese subsidiary coins in payment of fares.

The "Times" Peking Correspondent states that the Chinese Government has requested the Powers concerned to agree to a postponment of payment of the Boxer indemnity arrears for another year. If this proposal is agreed to the Government will make payments in 1913 in accordance with Mr. Aglen's suggestions.

FRANCE.

Comte de Franquaville announces that the report of the sale of the Chateau de La Muette, of which he is the proprietor, is incorrect. All that he has sold is a portion of the grounds. Nearly half of the land sold has been bought by M. Henri de Rothschild, who intends to build a gallery to house his art collections.

Yet another development in the extraordinary Rochette case has to be recorded. since 1908 Rochette, who is accused of fraudulent speculation in connexion with his many financial enterprises, has been fighting the judicial authorities with every possible legal and political weapon. The preliminary investigation of the case lasted two years, and led to sensational incidents in the Chamber, where it was asserted that M. Clemenceau when Premier, and M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, had exceeded that constitutional rights and duties in endeavouring to bring about the private prosecution of the financier, whose many bubble companies were a constant subject of complaint in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Press. In 1910 the case was tried, and Rochette was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a small fine. The Court of Cassaiton ordered a new trial. The Court upheld the verdict, and increased the sentence to three years. Undeterred by this verdict, he once more applied to the Court of Cassation for provisional release. The appeal has just been heard and Rochette, who was on ball to the amount of £8,000, did not appear, and judgment was given against him in default. M. Briand, replying to a Socialist attack in the Chamber on Dec. 20 stated that Rochette's whereabouts were known and his extradition had been applied for.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb's premises in Nice have been entered by thives who stole jewels and goods estimated at £2,000

At Villacoublay, near Paris on Dec. 21, two aeroplanes, one of which was carrying M. Jacques Delcasse, son of the French Minister of Marine came into collision, and fell to the ground, M. Delcasse and a Siamese officer received serious injuries.

GERMANY.

Prince Ludwig has written a letter to the Bavarian Minister-President, Paron von Hertling, in which he expresses the wish that no measures shall be taken at present for the abolition of the Regency.

This letter is understood to express the unwillingness of Prince Ludwig to accept the Crown unless there be complete unanimity, at any rate among all the non-Socialist parties. It is also regarded as to some extent a rebuff to Baron von Hertling's Government, which had opened, but failed to conclude, negotiations with the parties. It appears that in the Lower House of the Diet a majority of the Centre Party has decided that the advantages of a change would be outweighed by the disturbing effects of an encroachment upon the strict doctrine of succession, and that these views have found some support in the Upper House of the Diet, in whose discussions three Princes of the Royal House took part. The most satisfactory point in the whole discussion is, no doubt, that the Prince Regent—though it would appear that his personal interests are considerable—has placed himself above the range of controversy.

The Emperor took his usual walk on Dec. 24, says the "Morning Post," in the neighbourhood of the New Palace, accompanied by an adjutant, and gave silver coins fresh from the mint to workmen and others whom he met. As usual, his Majesty had luncheon in a little restaurant close to the historic windmill just outside the grounds of Sans Souci, and a crowd of people from the neighbourhood assembled. The Emperor, however, sent out his adjutant to inform the people that he had nothing more to distribute, as he had already given away all his ready money. In the afternoon Christmas-trees were lighted in the new Palace, and presents exchanged. Their Majesties also gave presents to all indoor and outdoor servants.

Princess August Wilhelm, daughter-in-law of the German Emperor, gave birth to a son at a quarter past five o'clock on Dec. 16. Mother and child are doing well.

MEXICO.

Another of those now periodical warnings has been conveyed by Washington to the Mexican authorities that the desire of the United States to see order re-established in the Republic is something more than academic. Evidence accumulates that President Madero has failed to profit by the fillip given to his prestige by the collapse in October of Felix Diaz's insurrection. Stories reach the State Department daily of unrest in some places which are a serious menace to American and other foreign interests.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Chamber on Dec. 20 presented a scene of the wildest disorder when a Deputy, Senhor Menezes, questioned the Minister for War about the recent manifestations at Coimbra against local authorities. These manifestations were led by an officer in the Army, and Senhor Menezes protested against the Army's intervening in politics. He declared that neither the laws of the country nor Parliament could be subject to the intimidation and imposition of the swords and bayonets of the Army and Navy, and that such a course was only jeopardizing the stability of the Republic. It must be remembered that a great part of both the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament consists of military and naval officers, and these accusations caused loud protests. Amid a scene of great uproar Dr. Affonso Costa, leader of the Democrats, perceiving that Senhor Menezes alluded to the recent reports of a projected "coup d'etat" by some politicans, declared that the Democratic party had no intention of using violen measures to obtain power. He then proceeded to attack Senhor Menezes in the most violent terms. The uproar was greatly increased, and the excitement among Democrats and Conservation throughout the Chamber was intense. Various personal conflicts appeared to be imminent, and some officers advanced towards Senhor Menezes in a threatening attitude, when suddenly Senhor Menezes fell on to the wound in a fit. The sitting was suspended for ten minutes, and the immediately closed.

RUSSIA.

The birthday of the Tsar on Dec. 19 was kept as a public holiday and a special service was held at Kazan Cathedral. In the birthday honours list General Count Paul Benckendorff is appointed High Marshal of the Court. The War Minister (General Sukhomlinoff) and the Minister of Marine are appointed A.D.C's-General on Admiral Niloff, Flag Captain and A.D.C.-General to the Tsar.

Four gigantic cruisers were laid down on the Tsars birthday. They are reported so be of 32,500 tons, with a length of 750ft., a beam of 100ft., and 66,000 i.h.p. The slipways have been specially widened at the Admiralty and Baltic Yards. The estimated cost is over £4,000,000 each.

The Riga Municipality has decided to commemorate the forthcoming tercentanary of the House of Romanoff by voting £300,000 roubles (£30,000,) to the foundation of sanatorium for consumptives and of two new elementary schools.

SPAIN.

At Ferrol on Dec. 20 two bombs were placed against the door of a house belonging to an English subject named Muir, the foreman of the workshops in the arsenal, while a ball attended by many members of the English colony was in progress. One bomb exploded, causing considerable damage, but nobody was injured.

UNITED STATES.

The American Committee for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples has sent resolution inviting Lord Grey and other members of the British committee to be the guests of the American committee next April, when it is proposed that a conference shall be held. After a meeting of the sub-executive committee it was announced that the erection of a monument to Queen Victoria and of a bust of William Pitt (Lord Chatham) in Washington had been unanimously approved.

The Associated Press confirms the rumours that President Taft has made up his mind to accept, when he leaves office, the Kent Professorship of Law at Yale, his old university. The duties of the professorship, which is not always filled, are not apparently such as to monopolize Mr. Taft's time. Gossip, for instance, is current that Mr. Carnegie may try to prevail upon him to go on a kind of international peace mission. That Mr. Taft has relinquished the idea of practising law is understood to be partly due to his dislike of the idea of taking cases before Judges many of whom he appointed.

On December 20 about midday, when the streets of the city were crowded with Christmas shoppers, entered the private office of Mr. J. H. Logue, an aged diamond merchant of chicap Latter in the day the mutilated body of Mr. Logue was found by the police. The murderers made good their escape and the only clue they have left for the police to work upon are some finger prints.

A Washington, message says :—While several newspapers are vigorously supporting the arbitration of the Canal question and a few members of Congress are also in favour of arbitration the feeling of the majority was expressed by Congressman Mann in a speech at a banquest of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. Mr. Mann, who is a leader of the Opposition in the House declared that he would no more permit the tolls question to be arbitrated than he would allow any other nation to say whether the United States had a right to guard the Canal with its own Navy. He was opposed to arbitration he said because it would be impossible to secure an impartial and the question has already been submitted to an impartial jury, the Congress of the United States

JAPAN.

Baron Saito on December 20, accepted the Ministry of Marine and subsequently attended a conference of admirals, those present including Admirals Yamamoto, Togo, the Marquis Inouye, Baron Ito, and Baron Camimura. Later, however, it was announced that Baron Saito has refused the post as he found that the admirals were of the opinion that naval expansion was vital to the defence of the empire. Prince Katsura, the Premier, subsequently proceeded to Palace, where a Council of the Genro was held. The Premier also had an audience of the Emperor, who afterwards summoned Baron Saito issued an edict ordering him to remain office. After this the new Cabinet was formally installed. Prince Fushimi has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, and Prince Tahatsuka Lord Chamberlain.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Dec. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. A. Pearson.
Lieut.-Col. R. P. Jackson, S.T.C.
Col. W. H. Millar, I.A.
Major F. G. Pierce, 102 Gren.
Major A. H. Coke, 95 Berar Inf.
Major E. A. B. Howell, S.T.C.
Major F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S.
Capt. W. S. Dayrell, I.A.
Capt. R. E. H. Griffith, I.A.
Lieut. B. G. M. F. Nixon, 41 Dogras.
Lieut. G. G. Napier, 35 Sikhs.
Lieut. R. D. Owen-Jones 36 Horse.
Second Lieut. S. F. Ormsby, Unattached List.
Lieut. T. C. Mackenzie, 6 Cav.
Nursing Sister Miss A. M. Bird, Q.A.M.N.S.I.
Mr. N. Bonham Carter, I.C.S.
Mr. H. B. Holmes.
Mr. F. W. Kennaway, I.C.S.
Mr. W. B. Ayling,
Mr. W. R. Shepherd.
Mr. H. E. McColl, I.C.S,
Mr. J. S. Lovejoy.
Mr. F. C. Parsons.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. T. C. Hughes, 4 days.
Major H. R. Hopwood, 33 Cav., 60 days.
Major T. C. Watson, V.C., R.E., 2 days.
Major J. W. Milne, 82 Punj., 2 days.
Major C B Harrison, I.M.S. 4 mo. M.C.
Capt. G. D. Pike, 9 G.R., 2 mo.
Capt. C. H. Marsh, D.S.O. 18 Lrs. 2 mo. M.C.
Lieut. H. R. Williams, 15 G.R., 5 days.
Nursing Sister Miss A. M. Bird, Q.A.M.N.S.I., to 15-3-13.
Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, C.I.E. I.C.S., 1 mo. M.C.
Mr. M. H. Eyre, 8 mo.
Mr. E. Nunn, 4 days.
Mr. A. H. A. Todd, 4½ mo. M.C.
Mr. T. R. Lewis, 4 mo. M.C.
Mr. C. Brooke-Leggatt, 2 mo. M.C.
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, 7 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. F. T. C. Hughes, I.A.
Mr. H. C. Cunningham.
Mr. D. A. Turner.
Mr. T. W. G. Davies.
Mr. H. E. McColl, I.C.S.

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810×90	71.	10.	95.	0.	23.	6.	101.	0	29.	6.
815×105	101.	0.	118.	0.	17.	0.	135.	12.	34.	12.

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MADRAS : Addison and Co., Mount Road.
Simpson and Co., 201 Mount Road.
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49 I.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Interest on India Office Loans.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Dec 19, Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will circulate a statement showing in parallel columns the average rate of interest on loans granted by the India Office to approved borrowers in each month in 1910 and 1911 and the bank-rate during the corresponding periods.

The following is the information asked for :—

Month	Average rate on loans to Approved Borrowers.	Bank-rate per cent. Fixed each Thursday in the Month.
Jan. 1910	2·54 ... (Jan 1 to 5, 4½)	4 4 3½ 3½
Feb.	1·79	3½ 3 3 3
March	2·85	3 3 4 4 4
April	3·62	4 4 4 4
May	3·3	4 4 4 4
June	2·81 ....(June 1, 4½)	3½ 3 3 3 3
July	1·49	3 3 3 3
August	1·91	3 3 3 3
Sept	2·14	3 3 3 3 4
October	3·42	4 4 5 5
Nov.	4·74	5 5 5 5
Dec	3·42	4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½
Jan. 1911	3·35	4½ 4½ 4½ 4½
Feb.	2·97	4 4 3½ 3½ 3
March	2·63	3½ 3 3 3 3
April	2·34	3 3 3 3
May	1·81	3 3 3 3
June	1·76	3 3 3 3 3
July	1·36	3 3 3 3
Aug.	1·61	3 3 3 3 3
Sept.	2·29	3 3 4 4
October	2·7	4 4 4 4
Nov.	2·78	4 4 4 4 4
Dec.	3·88	4 4 4 4

Mr. Harold Baker adds to this table: It should be observed that India Office loans are granted under the following conditions:—(1) Each loan must be to one of the borrowers on the approved list, which at present includes sixty-one names. (2) The securities accepted are restricted to certain Government and similar securities of the highest class. (3) The period of each loan is at most three weeks, and usually less, and the date of maturity is necessarily fixed with reference to the convenience of the India Office, not of the borrower. These conditions necessarily keep the rate of interest below the Bank Rate, which applies mainly to transactions of a quite different nature.

NAIR MARRIAGE REGULATION.

On Friday, Dec. 20., Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Nair marriage regulation passed by the Travancore Darbar in October was adopted on the advice of the Government of Madras or on the initiative of his Highness the Maharaja.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State has received no information on this subject.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has received any suggestion that the case of the Indian Post Office officials should be included within the purview of the inquiry of the Public Services Commission; and, if so, what action has been taken on such suggestion.

Mr. H. Baker: The terms of reference apply to all the civil services in India, imperial and provincial.

SALE OF COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

Mr. Gretton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what sum the Government of India realised by the sale of Coopers Hill College.

Capt. Norton, who replied, said that after it had been in the market five years Coopers Hill College was sold for £20,000. On the motion for the adjournment of the House.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Sir J. D. Rees drew attention to the trade in opium with China. He said the subject was of great interest to British Indian taxpayers and merchants. It had been settled that the opium trade between India and China should be extinguished within a fixed period by annual reductions, and that this extinction should be accelerated by the British Government upon proof that there was a contemporary reduction of the growth of the poppy in China. It was a matter of notoriety that a very large opium crop was harvested in China last year. The Chinese Government, contrary to express stipulations, not content with their unwillingness or inability to reduce the cultivation of the poppy, were preventing the sale of the opium which was been imported from India and bottled up in Shanghai. The results had been that the people in the Far East were driven to take cocaine and morphia—for more injurious drugs—and that the Indian taxpayers were deprived of the annual revenue from opium. The trade was merely transferred from British Indian to other hands. He urged that the Chinese Government should be made to carry out their promise to restrict the cultivation of the poppy in China and that pressure should be put upon them to take over the stocks of Indian opium which were in China.

Mr. T. Taylor contended that the Chinese Government was doing its best to suppres the traffic.

Mr. Acland said that enlightened opinion in China understood the true position of this country in regard to the opium trade. Our sending in opium must end automatically in 1817, and could be brought to an end at any time before that yearif and when the Chinese Government proved to his Majesty's Government that opium was not being cultivated in China. This country was bound to give the new Chinese Government reasonable time to get into the saddle, and it would be untair to say that because during the chaos of the recent troubles more opium was grown than previously the treaty should be torn up. The Government would have to determine their policy for the future on the result of the inquiries which were being made by the British Minister in Pekin and our Consuls as the amount of opium which had been planted this autumn. If it were found that much planting had been going on, that there was a great deal of consumption of native opium and persistent obstruction offered to the sale of Indian opium, not only by the Provincial Governments but by the Central Government of China, the position would be extremely serious, and it would be clear that the Chinese Government were not endeavouring to carry out their side of the treaty. If, however, it were found that strong measures had been taken not only to suppress planting, but the purchase of native opium, and that the obstructive measures of the Provincial Government had been checked, the British Government would not feel bound to secure for the Indian merchants who had stocks of opium the favourable market which was suggested.

EX-LIEUT. SUTOR.

Ex-Lieut. Alan Sutor was again before Mr. Curtis Bennet at Bow Street on Dec. 20, charged with breaking another window at Bow Street Police Station on the 19th. A police officer gave evidence that he saw Sutor deliberately smash the pane with a stone. Asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner read his customary long and discursive address, and tried to show the relations between the Garden of Eden and the "Tree of Life." When he had finished the Magistrate ordered his remand to Friday week, in order that the state of his mind might be inquired into.

Ex-Lieutenant Alan Sutor delivered a strange address on Political Law from the dock at Bow-street, London, when he reappeared on Dec. 27. where he appeared on a remand charge of breaking a plate-glass widow.

The report of the medical officer who had examined Mr. Sutor stated that he held certain religious beliefs which he wished to promulgate. He was eccentric and Yuixotic, but rationali in conduct and conversation, added the doctor, and I cannot certify him as imsane.

Mr. Sutor read to Mr. Curtis Bennett a written statement to which the magistrate listened pateintly It contained this sentence: I look politicians as I look lookpatienpony our as a necesary evil. I look upon myself as an evil which is absolutely unnecessary. You have tried to convince me by referring me to the doctors that my evil is also necessary and inevitable, and that I am irresponsible, just as irresponsible as political law, and I object not personally but on principle, to any man trying to convince his fellow-men that his fellow-man is irresponsible."

Mr. Curtis Bennett: Any witnesses to call?

The Defendant: No, sir.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: Fined 60s., and damage 40s., one month's hard labour.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Newbury December Steeplechase and Hurdle Races were begun on Dec. 20. The Reading Steeplechase was won by Mr. F. Hunt's Flaxseed, the Didcot Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. Ashdown's Dick Dunn, the Juvenile Hurdle Race by Mr. Dugdale's Pollen, and the Open Steeplechase by Capt. Higgin's Dysart. The races were concluded on Dec. 21, when the Berkshire Hurdle Race was won by Sir T. Dewar's Braxted and the Lambourn Handicap Steeplechase by Lord Suffolk's General Fox.

The wretched weather greatly affected the attendance at Kempton Park on Boxing Day. The results of the races were in almost every instance according to expectation. The Christmas Hurdle Handicap was won by Mr. Nelke's General's Pride, the Kempton Park Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. J. Roger's Comic Edisa, and the Richmond Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. Dugdale's Pollen. Lord Suffolk's General Fox was allowed to walk over for the Hempton Steeplechase Handicap, and fields generally were small, as is usually the case at this meeting.—At Wolverhampton the Shrewsbury Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. D. Harrison's Strangways, and the Wolverhampton Hurdle Handicap Plate by Mr. F. Watts's Scarlet Button.

RUGBY FOOTBALLS.

England beat the Northton the Headingley Club ground at Kirkstall on Dec. 21, by 30 points to 6. The South Africans beat Cardiff, at Cardiff; by 7 points to 6.

Leicester beat Blackheat, at the Rectory Field, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (14 points).

Edinburgh University beat the Old Dunelmians, at Durham, on Dec. 23, by 5 tries (15 points) to 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (6 points).

Bedford beat Glasgow University, at Bedford, on Dec. 24, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 4 tries (12 points).

Swansea defeated the Watsonians, at Swansea, on Dec. 25, by 2 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 0.

Devon, beat Hampshire, in the County championship at Torquay, on Dec. 21, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Richmond beat Coventry, at Richmond on Dec. 21, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0. Old Merchant Taylors beat Rosslyn Park, at Richmond, by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Guy's Hospital beat Old Millhillians, at Honor Oak, Park by 3 goals and 7 tries (36 points) to 0. London Welsh beat London Irish, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (20 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Old Leysians beat Old Whitgiftians, at Wandsworth, by 5 goals and 3 tries (34 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Swansea beat Newport, at Swansea, by a penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 0. Neath and Aberavon played a drawn game, at Neath, each side having scored 1 goal (5 points). Llanelly beat Bridgend, at Bridgend, by 1 goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 0. Pontypool beat Gloucester, at Gloucester, by 3 dropped goals (12 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points). Bath beat Bristol, at Bristol, by 1 goal, dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points) to 0. Bridgwater Albion beat Clifton at Bridgwater, by 2 goals and 2 tries (2 1 points) to 1 try (3 points). Cheltenham beat London Welsh at Cheltenham, by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 0. Edinburgh Academicals beat Manchester, at Manchester, by 5 goal and 2 tries (31 points) to 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points). Watsonians beat Royal High School, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). Hartlepool Rovers beat Edinburgh University, at Hartlepool, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). Northampton beat Birkenhead Park at Birkenhead, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Edinburgh Academicals beat London Scottish on Dec. 25, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points). Neath beat London Welsh, at Neath, by 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points). Penylan beat Bristol, at Bristol, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Llanelly beat London Irish, at Llanelly, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Glasgow Academicals beat Kelvinside Academicals, at Glasgow, by 5 goals and 7 tries (46 points) to 0.

ASSOCIATION.

The Corinthians beat Ipswich Town, at Ipswich on Dec. 21, by 1 goal to 0.

The Corinthians beat the Northern Amateurs, at Leeds on Dec. 23, by 7 goals to 2.

The Corinthians concluded their tour at Nottingham on Dec. 24, when they beat Notes Amateurs by 5 goals to 2.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Dec. 21 were as follows:—Derby County 2 goals, Manchester City 0, at Derby Manchester United 0, Oldham Athletic 0, at Manchester; Everton 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffied; Aston Villa 3, Newcastle United 1, at Birmingham; West Bromwich Albion 4 Blackburn Revers 2, at Blackburn; Sunderland 2, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Sunderland; Tottenham Hotspur 2 Bradford City 1, at Tottenham; Liverpool 2, Sheffield United 2, at Liverpool; Middlesbrough 2, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Middlesbrough; Notts County 0, Chelsea 0, at Nottingham.

The result of the matches on Dec. 25 were as follows:—Manchester United 4 goals, Chelsea 1, at Stamford Bridge; Woolwich Arsenal 0, Notts. County 0, at Plumstead; Manchester City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 2, at Manchester; Bromwich Albion 2 Derby County 1, at Derby; Sunderland 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffield; Sheffield United 2, Newcastle United 1, at Newcastle; Everton 2, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Everton. Two matches—Bradford City v. Middlesbrough and Oldham Athletic v. Liverpool—had to be abandoned owing to darkness. In the first Bradford City were leading by 2 goals to 1, and in the second each side had scored 1 goal, when play was stopped.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Dec. 21, were as follow:—Barnsley 1 goal, Stockport County 0, at Stockport, Grimsby Town 2, Birmingham 2, at Grimsby; Preston North End 1 Blackpool 0, at Blackpool; Fulham 0, Notts Forest 0, at Fulham; Bradford 3, Clapton Orient 0, at Bradford; Leicester Fosse 3, Hull City 2, at Leicester; Barnsley 4 Lincoln City 0, at Barnsley; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Glossop 1, at Wolverhampton; Bristol City 1, Bury 0, at Bury; Huddersfield Town 3, Leeds City 0, at Leede.

The results of the matches on Dec 25 were as follows:—Calpton Orient 1 goal, Leicester Fosse, 1, at Homerton; Bristol City 2, Fulham 1, at Bristol; Birmingham 3, Barnsley 1, at Birmingham; Hull City 3, Stockport County 2, at Hull; Notts Forest 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Nottingham; Huddersfield Town 2, Bury 0, at Bury; Lincoln City 1, Bradford 1, at Lincoln; Grimsby Town 2, Leeds City 1 at Leed; Preston North End 2, Glosop 0, at Preston. Burnley 4, Blackpool 0, at Burnley.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Dec. 21 were as follows:—Swindon Town 4 goals, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Swindon; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Crystal Palace 0, at Park Royal; Millwall 1, Watford 0, at New Cross; Brentford 2, Merthyr Town 0, at Brentford; West Ham United 2, Portsmouth 1, at Portsmouth Southampton 1, Gillingham 0, at Gillingham; Northampton 1, Plymouth Argyle 1, at Northampton; Bristol Rovers 2, Coventry City 0, at Bristol; Exeter City 2, Stoke 0, at Stoke; Norwich City 3, Reading 1, at Norwich.

The results of the matches on Dec. 25 were as follows:—West Ham United 5 goals, Stoke 0, at Upton Park; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Southampton 0, at Park Royal; Crystal Palace 1, Mill wall 0, at New Cross; Brentford 2, Plymouth Argyle 2, at Brentford; Bristol Rovers 1, Merthyr Town 0, at Merthyr; Gillingham 1, Norwich City 0; at Gillingham; Coventry City 2, Portsmouth 0, at Coventry; Watford 2, Swindon 1, at Swindon; Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Exeter City 0, at Brighton; Reading 1, Northampton 0, at Reading.

The New Crusaders beat Hampstead, in the Southern Amateur League, at Sidcup on Dec. 21, by 2 goals to 0. Ealing beat The Casuals, at Ealing, by 2 goals to 1.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

During the week ending January 4th, the plague mortality totalled 4,561 against 5,621 cases. Provincial figures were :—Delhi (rural) 2 deaths; Bombay, 376; Madras, 241; Bengal, 2; Bihar, 1,599; United Provinces, 1,650; the Punjab, 156; Burma, 45; Central Provinces, 39; Mysore, 114; Hyderabad, 149; Central India, 2; Rajputana, 85; and Kashmir, 1.

The figures for Bihar and Burma are for two weeks.

Do you drink
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ?
If not, why not ?

THE WOMAN'S WOMAN.

By Mary A. Adamson.

"I must confess that I prefer men; I find them so much easier to get on with; so much more sympathetic."

There is a stage in the lives of most men when words such as these, accompanied by a certain glance from under down-drooping eyelashes, and followed by a long, expressive pause, have exercised a subtle flattery. The listener inevitably substitutes the singular for the plural, and feels that it is he who is so easy to get on with and so sympathetic. To be told so establishes a sense of intimacy very thrilling in its way. The idea that he really understands one of these queer complicated creatures, women, hitherto so baffling, holds a strong appeal to his vanity; and the pride of superior insight is swiftly followed by a gush of pity as he thinks of the poor little thing, not understood by her sisters, turning for sympatny to a clumsy male. The mixture is delicious.

"How different she is from all the others," he thinks, little recking that her name is, in truth, legion, and that she is only using one of the oldest openings in the old, old game: an opening whose true significance is at this stage almost certain to be wholly hidden from him. So the soft voice murmurs on;

"One knows where one is with a man: men are so honest."

Naturally, he agrees whole heartedly.

Of course they are. "With a woman one never knows what to believe. . . . I suppose that's why I have never had a woman friend."

At this point even the most callow youth will be visited by a faint stab of doubt; but he suppresses it bravely.

"I do not want to speak ill of my own sex, but Heaven preserve me from ever being judged by women: I'd rather be judged by a man, any day."

If the eyes lifted to his face at this point are large and liquid enough, and the cooing voice sufficiently musical, and our young man about as unreflecting as young men, under such circumstances, are apt to be, he will probably entirely agree—and live to repent it. But if either through good luck or good sense, he stops to think, and does for a moment assume the role of judge thus pressed upon him, the thought may cross his mind that whether what that sweet voice murmurs be really true or no, there is something that savours of disloyalty in the expression; a disloyalty that suggests that her estimate of her sex is true of at least one member of it; truer possibly of that one member than of the whole body. Would he admire a man who spoke in this way? a man who declared that men never understood him, only women; that he had never had a man-friend; that he had rather be judged by women than by men. The mere notion makes him laugh.

No; he would dismiss the man who spoke thus, and thought thus, as outside the pale. If he fails immediately to see that the cases are strictly parallel, it is only because there will survive in all of us, men as well as women, a great deal of the ancient superstition, from which we are only freeing ourselves inch by inch, which thought of woman purely as a secondary sort of being, an appendage on the male, dependent on his favour and his kindness for existence at all, and on his liking for any happiness or interest which that existence could bestow.

To some people I know the term "woman's woman" suggests a woman who likes and is liked by women but not by men; who is lacking in some specific quality which appeals to men, or possesses some limiting characteristics that make her attractive to women but not to men. It is implied that she, by some freak of taste, actually prefers women; and that their regard for her depends on elements which would have no appeal to men.

This illusion—for so I regard it—has its roots in the old error to which I have just referred. I admit that at the moment there does exist a certain type of woman who may seem, to the observer who does not look below the surface, to give it some colour. She is a transitional product; of that I am sure; and I think that even she admits of explanation. She is, in effect, an exaggerated protest against the view that "Woman is the lesser man," etc., and, like all exaggerated protests, she tends to prove too much. In the keenness and consciousness of her loyalty to her own sex, there is something fierce, something excessive, something unbalanced; mainly because it is so inordinately aware of itself.

In the energy of their attack on the old view of their sex, there are women who so far lose their sense of proportion that they see a sort of opposition between the things which matter to women, please women, attrac women, and the things which matter to men, please and attract them. They are old-fashioned as the veriest mid-Victorian in this; for "the woman's cause is man's." But the fanatic must always bandage up an eye. Depreciation of man as a basis for appreciation of woman is as foolish and unreal as the much commoner attitude exemplified by the woman who thinks to please men by protesting that she dislikes her own sex. The latter case is the more serious, for the woman who tirades against men in general merely displays her ignorance; while the woman who tirades against women, no matter by what subtle innuendos, shows something deadlier—her knowledge. She has looked into the only mirror she knows and seen herself.

To the young man about to marry may be given one safe piece of advice—avoid the woman who has no women friends. If avoidance be impracticable, at least pause, know much and be very certain of the basis of the knowledge which implies a setting up of a single male opinion against the verdit of a whole sex. After all, it is by their own that both men and women must generally be judged. Intercourse with one's own sex has this resemblance to family life—it tests and strains all one's weak places: it implies an intimate familiarity which searches into detail. Women are not jealous of men; they are seldom envious of men. When women like another woman there is generally solid reason; and when they do not, the same applies. And so I come back to my main point. The woman who has many women friends, the woman round whom other women gather, is, in nine cases out of ten, the woman whom men admire the woman who can give to them, as to her fellow-women, the kind of friendship and companionship which is the salt of life.

The woman's woman is the woman who is perfectly and completely woman. I know one who exemplifies the idea I have in my mind so completely, and who embodies it so much more vividly, than any words of mine could do, that I think I cannot do better than try to describe her. Her name is Ursula. She is married to a husband who adores her and whom she adores. They are the happiest man and wife whom I have ever known, and I have known them 30 years. I like Tom very much: he is a splendid fellow and my oldest friend. I have known him so long and am so fond of him that when I say that Ursula has made him, you may believe it is the truth. She has made him, because she has given him such happiness. And it cannot have been easy. Tom had—I say had advisedly, though I may guess that he would be found still to possess it were any unthinkable cruelty of fate to remove Ursula from his side—he had one of the unhappiest temperaments I have ever come across and most people left him at that. Not so Ursula. Of course, she was in love with him—I know that and hated to realize it at the time—but I had to accept it. But being in love with Tom was not all sunshine and smooth sailing. I doubt if it ever is, with anyone; it cretainly was not with him.

To love as Ursula does, and be as happy as she is and as she makes Tom, that's no easy matter: no light achievement. It takes brains and character and loyalty and honesty and courage and charm and all the qualities that make a woman dear to men—and to women. Ursula's generous nature throws its circle of light much wider than the narrow radius of her home. Her children have had a youth that ought to be an armoury against fate, whatever lies in store for them; and I could not count the other people who have shared in the radiance of her. She has innumerable devoted women friends. She is the woman to whom all other women turn in times of stress or difficulty, sure of her sympathy and understanding. Though her life has been happy her happiness has never closed her in against sadness; and no one could be envious of her because no one could feel capable of using happiness as she has done. While she sympathises as understands, her sympathy never takes the easy form of encouraging self-pity. Her first instinct is to help the smile which alone can really cover up the aching heart. And so people not only come to her when they are sad; they come even more when they are happy. I sometimes terse her by saying that engaged couples are her speciality. Her children, on the other hand, say that she has a real taste for bores; that she can see good and charm in people who have none for anyone else.

There are three lines in "The Winter's Tale" which always suggest Ursula :—

"Women will love her, that she is a woman
More worth than any man; men that she is
The rarest of all women."
That is the woman's woman.

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ANTI-OPIUM MEMORIAL.

The Secretaries of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, have addressed a Memorial to Sir Edward Grey, which the following is a precis:—

1. "Recrudescence of Poppy Growth Attributable to Temporary Causes."—Opium is, with little exception, a winter crop, occupying the ground from October to April, so that the reports of renewed poppy growth relate to a period during which disorder prevailed in the greater part of China. Recent information shows that the Republican Government is taking active measures to prevent poppy growth during the season now commencing. The "North China Herald" (Shanghai), of November 9th, states:—

Travellers from the interior attest the fact that the Republican officials are carrying on a veritable crusade against the opium habit; it is reported that not a fraction of the native opium grown in the country has been allowed to be brought into the market, and that more or less effective measures are being taken against any possible recrudescence of poppy cultivation. The situation has altered very much during recent months; and there is no shadow of justification at present for the charge of double-dealing against Chinese official i.e., that they placed restrictions on the trade in the Indian drug in order to help that in native opium.

2. "The Anking Incident."—The memorial animadverts on the sending of a British Consul, on board H. M. S. "Flora," to Anking, which is not a treaty port, to enquire into the burning of seven chests of Indian Opium, and the display of armed force in the interests of the opium trade.

3. "Alleged Interference with Treaty Rights."—Regret is expressed at the inclusion in the Agreement with China of May 8th, 1911, of a clause binding the Chinese to withdraw all restrictions on the wholesale trade in Indian opium, whilst they are declared entitled to suppress opium-smoking and to regulate the retail trade in all Opium, native and foreign.

It cannot but seem vexatious, the memorial urges, to a Chinese Governor honestly desirous of suppressing all opium consumption that, whilst he can effectually stop the production of the native drug by sending soldiers to root up the poppy—a step which has frequently been taken—he cannot stop the trade in foreign opium at its source by prohibiting its import into his province, without being charged with infringing treaty rights. It is urged that remonstrances with the action of the Chinese authorities should only be made when there is the clearest evidence of deliberate discrimination against the foreign drug, and that this cannot safely be inferred from the fact that subordinate officials have permited poppy growth during the recent times of disturbance. Numerous articles in the Chinese Press, show that the representation made on this subject have conveyed the impression that the British Government is not in sympathy with the efforts made, with success, to carry out a great moral reforms.

4. "The Menace of Non-Recognition."—In view of the thrice repeated declaration of the House of Commons that the opium trade is morally indefensible, the memorial deplores that H.M.'s Government should appear to threaten the Republican Government with the withholding of recognition, unless it can compel its officials to facilitate that trade for another four years. The memorial urges that it is highly impolitic that treaty stipulations in favour of such a trade should be placed on the same footing as those which protect the trade in innocent and useful articles.

The Memorial concludes by a fresh appeal to the Government to release China forthwith from all obligation to admit Indian Opium, and to bring the traffic to an immediate close.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Anbry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Macedonia," Jan. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Macedonia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Adams, Mr and Mrs A
Alam khan, Mr N M S
Alker, Mr A
Anderson, Mr A W
Ashby, Miss
Ashby, Mr and Mrs George
Ausdell, Mr T A
Axtell, Mrs
Bance, Mr A W
Banerjee, Mr L M
Barbour, Mr
Bates, Mr
Bell, K C V O, Maj-Genl Sir Jas A
Benjamin, Mr B S
Bennett, Miss
Bennett, Mr and Mrs J
Bennett, Mr M G
Bethell, K C M G, Rear Admiral, The Hon'ble Sir A E
Bethell, Lady and maid
Bevins, Mrs and three children
Bird, Mr A T
Brown, Miss and child
Campbell, Mr A
Carey Jeffries, Mr W
Chapman, Mr A
Chichester, Mrs R B
Clemence, Mr and Mrs W
Connell, Miss
Coke, Mrs C A's nurse and child
Constantine, Mr, Mrs and two children
Cotter, Mr G E S
Cronein, Mr
Darell, Miss M
Davis, Mr G
Davis, Mr J
Davis, Mrs
Deasy, Mr
Derrichsen, Mr
Dois, Maj C P
Drew, Mr John
Dunlop, Capt F C S
Durman, Mr A H
Ellis, Mr H
Etchells, Mr H G
Evans, Mrs Ernest
Farewell, B I M, Commdr
Farewell, Mrs
Geerteems, Mr G
Gough, Mr
Gregory, Mr and Mrs C M
Hamblin, Mr
Herknett, Mr R H
Harrison, Col and Mrs T A
Hingorani, Mr G T
Hodgson, DSO Capt and Mrs G C
Hollis, Mr S
Hutton, Mr
im Thurn, Miss G
im Thurn, Miss M I M
Inglis, Miss E M
Jenkin, Mrs W P and infnt
Jones, Mr J M
Jordan, Mr E A
Lawton, Mr H A
Leeming, Miss I
Lees, Mr S
Leighton, Mr R
LeMesurier, R N Capt Chas E
Liptrett, Mr
MacLean, R N, Commdr C
Maconachie, Mr A F
Manasesh, Mr E S
Martin, Mr John
Meldrum, Rev N
Middows, Mr, Mrs L A and child
Millington, Miss Ruth
Minnitt, Mr and Mrs John E
Mistowski, Mr Alfred
Moore, Miss E M
More, Mr and Mrs John
Murray, Mr Victor W
Nicoll, Mr L D
Pawar, Shrimant
Perram, Mr G T C
Powell, Mr and Mrs E
Prideaux, Mr Chas A
Prideaux, Mrs A
Robertson, Mr J F
Rose, Miss S M
Ross, Capt Mrs H child and nurse
Rowat, Mr M
Russell, Mr Justice L P
Scroggie, Mr C A
Sharpe, Mr F E
Shottom, Mrs M
Sills, Mr W
Skinner, Mrs
Smith, Mr E A
Southby, Mrs
Southby, R N, Lieut A R J
Spurrell, R N, Lt
Tantanac, Mr
Thornicroft, Mrs
Trevor, Mr C H
Vinning, Mr
Walker, Mr and Mrs F J
Westmacott, Mr T H
White, Mr E P
Young, Mr Graham
Young, Mr and Mrs E H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th Jan., 1913.

13. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under :—

No. 1321 Gunner. W. T. Griffiths and No. 1122 Gr. F. F. B. Kennedy No. 2 Coy.

9. Parade.—The E. E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p. m., on Saturday 11th instant. and proceed to Middle Ground for inspection by the C. R. E. 6th (Poona) Division.

7. Parades—Saturday, 11th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

8. Camp—From 8th to 17th February inclusive.

Dates of Practice—Published for information that the Corps will carry out practice from Mahaluxmi on the following dates :—Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th February.

The G. O. C., 6th (Poona) Division will inspect the Corps on Monday, the 10th February, at Mahaluxmi.

The G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, and the I. G. D., India, will inspect the Corps on 17th February.

All members are requested to obtain leave to attend the parades on the above named dates.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. The B. V. A. Regimental Institute at Head Quarters will be open daily at the following hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. from Monday 13th inclusive. A billiard table has been installed.

2. A Concert will be held in the B. V. A. Regimental Institute on Saturday the 26th instant. Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission :—Ladies and Gentlemen Annas (8) eight each.

3. Match 6 and 7, B.V.A. Rifle Association, will be fired at Ghat Koper on Sunday, 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m., and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1913.

33. Parades.—Maxim Gun. The 2nd Class of "G" Company will parade at the Gymkhana at 7 a. m. on Monday the 13th Instant.

11.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head-qrs. Council Road, at 7 a. m. on Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th Instant.

III.—Wednesday the 15th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, shorts with caps.

Subject—Field Service Regulations, Part 1 Outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

34. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held on Tuesday the 14th and Thursday the 16th instant at 7 p. m. at Head-qrs. Council Road.

35. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

36. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions: —Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards.

Officers commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adjt. by the 25th instant.

31 Reversion—No. 6632 Lce. Corpl. A. M. Keith, 'G" Coy reverts to the ranks at his own reques'.

32. Leave.—No. 7028 Vol. H. F. Weston, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from the 7th January to 31st October 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Corps sports will be held on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday the 18th Instant commencing at 4 p. m. Dress,—Optional.

II. The Bo. Vol. Artillery Rifle Meeting Event No. VII open to all comers. Distance 700 Yards to be fired at Ghat Kopar G. I. P. Ranges on Sunday 12th January 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th Jan., 1913.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p. m. Sunday morning at 7-5 a. m.

2. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m.

3. Tuesday next the 14th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-20 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

4. There will be a meeting of Officers and N C Officers of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Coy. on Thursday next, the 16th instant at 6 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

*Price in Great

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" " White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia 4098 tons Captain W. B. Palmer R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Friday, from London 20th December with mails & general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islands, 3351 tons Captain A. M. Rait arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, 20th December via coast ports with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The steamer Alconda 2594 tons Captain C. A., Watts arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, 31st December with a cargo of coal.

The Anchor Line steamer Sendia, 3253 tons Captain W. Kelso, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Glasgow, 5th December via Manchester and Liverpool brought a general cargo 8 horses 21 dogs and passengers.

The steamer Ocean 2460 tons Captain T. L. "Christians" is arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, 26th December with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Lide steamer Totomi Maru, 2464 tons Captain a Mocker will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

The steamer Penhale 2329 tons Captain G. Paphan will sail to-day for Avonmouth and Manchester with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt C E ...eMesnier...R N Flagship
H I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ... Troopship
H M S Alert ... ...Comdr H C Somerville ...Sloop
H M S Sphinx ... ...Comdr Geo] J Todd ...Spl Scr St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 10.

Arcadia	3519	Barcham	P & O Co
Arabia	4098	Palmer...London	P & O Co
Alconda	2594	Watts	
Babos	3794	Potter	P & O Co
Baroda	1399	penny...Bairea	9-1 13 M M & Co
Clan McNaughton	3103	McPherson	J F and Co
Devanna	4789	Hiscey...Shanghai	24-1-13
Duntrobin	2319	Carr	P M & Co
Hellas	869	Kundsen	P & O & Co
Islanda	3361	Rait	M M & Co
Kintsil	2,254	saunders	P M & Co
Lawoo	1917	Boon	Arab Strs Ltd
Linga	930	Manley	M M and Co
Macneria		Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Mosaffer	250	Nacoda	Persian Govt
Macedonia	5245	Bennett...London	11-1 P & O Co
Nageri	911	Murch...Persian Gulf	Bo P S N Co
Ocean	2460	Christeansen	W & A G & Co
Rakala	3360	Smith	P & O Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin...Aden	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Desc.	Date.	Agents.
A Navarra	2817	Milliken			T M & Co
B Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	15-1	P & O Co
O&R Okhla	3436	Hitchings	Karachi	12-1	M M & Co
F Penhale	2329	Poplam	Port Said	13-1	W & A G & Co
K Totomi Maru	2464	Mocker	Kobe	12-1	
P Haulwen	2312	Tod			T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Lord Ormonde	2538	Grivon	Hull	M M & Co
2	Scindia	3233	Kelso	Liverpool	W & A G & Co
3	Bengasi	2860	A person	Aloy	S NCo
4	Gymsro	2593	Raval	Genoa	13-3 W & A G & C.
6	Scilla	3187	Mazanini	Genoa	15-1 S Line
7	Urlana	3383	Rostt		M M & Co
8	Roxburg	2326	Harrison	Genoa	21-1 Morison & Co
8	S F Perdinand	3906	Lenar	Kobe	A L S N Co
9	Licutenfels	3528	Waliporff	Karachi	12 1 W & A Graham & Co
10	City of Paris	5915	Campbell &c		K N & Co
14	Kola	570	Kitson	unstch	M M and Co
15	Ostmark	2061	Peter		T M & Co
16	Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	B & P S N Co
16	Alavi	2234	Gray	Jeddah	3-1 B & P S N Co
			P & O Dock		
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J M & Co
			M W D D		
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Faki	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Barala	1899	Butter			M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta, Dec 29
	Islanda	Rait	Calcutta, Dec 30
	Alconda	Watts	Calcutta, Dec 31
10	Arabia	Palmer	London, Dec 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Moltkefels	Schneider	Hamburg, &c
	Pundua	William	Natal, &c
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Totomi Maru, Mocker for Kobe, &c,
" Penhale Pophan for Manchester.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Kintail for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri from Hongkoog left for Singapore and Penang and Bombay on the 10th instant.

H. T. "PLASSY."

It is notified that the transport "Plassy" was expected to leave Karachi at 12 noon on the 9th and the radio messages will be accepted up to 6 a.m. on the 12th instant.

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"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

SYMPATHISER.—Address the journal in which the verses were published.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 11th January, 1913.

CONCERNING SOAP.

JUDGING by the advertisements, there is more demand for soap than for any other commodity in the world. It divides the honours of the hoardings fairly evenly with Patent Medicines, but more fortunes have been made out of soap than out of pills, for sick or sound, people must wash, and the habit of personal cleanliness is rapidly becoming universal. There seems to be almost no limit to the varieties of soap which are now on the market, from the brands which will, or will not, wash clothes, to the types which are frankly beauty-producers, guaranteed not only to cleanse, but to embellish. If Lady Macbeth were to utter her famous complaint nowadays, she would be answered by a thousand voices, and the "little hand" would at once be set to rights without having recourse to all the perfumes of Arabia. The cult of cleanliness has reached such a pitch, that perhaps we hardly realize how very recent it is; in the age of mahogany and rep, the house with a bathroom was the exception rather than the rule, and hot and cold water "laid on" was a real luxury. A few decades further back a foot-bath satisfied the requirements of the most exacting. We have only to look at the dear old-fashioned Mason or Spade jugs and basins to understand how perfunctory the ablutions of those times must have been. The quaint ewers are now promoted to the drawing-room where they serve the purpose of decoration on shelf or table, the basins do nicely to hold flowers or pot-pourri, but as for using such a small receptacle for washing purposes—even the most enthusiastic collector of antiques would never carry his craze to such a point.

If we pursue indiscreet enquiries still further back, we reach the comfortable era when the liberal use of cosmetics rendered washing a work of supererogation; pink and white complexions did not at that date necessarily imply a daily bath, while, the powdered and pomaded heads were on the most distant terms with soap and water. The unwashed ladies and gallants, and the still dirtier inmates of religious houses had very little excuse for neglecting the primary laws of cleanliness, for there was plenty of soap to be had in those days, and very excellent soap it was too, made of the purest vegetable ingredients, and sometimes delicately scented and coloured. A factory at Marseilles, which had been in existence since the thirteenth century was turning out excellent soap, and drove a brisk trade both in France and abroad. In the fourteenth century a factory was started in England, and olive oil soap came into general use, superseding the wood-ashes with which people had formerly scoured their persons and their clothing. When Charles I. came to the throne, the industry was in a flourishing condition, and very soon attracted the attention of the Royal spendthrift, who possessed a 'flair' for money-making concerns, and a talent for deflecting golden streams until they flowed into his own coffers. Soap-making forthwith became a royal monopoly, and the commonalty could add to the luxury of a lather, the pleasant sensation of being a king's customers. Judging by the descriptions of contemporary writers, it was a privilege of which few availed themselves, for the standard of personal cleanliness had not risen much since the days of James I., who never washed at all, but occasionally wiped his face and hands with a damp napkin as an unwilling concession to the opinion of his courtiers.

In spite of the want of popular enthusiasm, the manufacture of soap continued to be a lucrative business, for apparently it was put to every possible use, other than that of washing. One brand induced a pleasing golden tinge in dull-coloured locks, another was used as a specific for all sorts of wounds and sores, upon which it was spread as a sort of plaster. Its healing properties do not seem to have been in any way associated with the comparative cleanliness induced by the frequent washing of the wound, and the changing of the plaster, perhaps, however, the soap was also slightly antiseptic which may have partly accounted for the beneficial results. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, soap, as we now know it, was first manufactured. Its composition was carefully planned on a scientific basis, as a result of the investigations of Chevreul, the famous analyst. We are now rapidly approaching the state of superlative cleanliness which obtained amongst the overbathed Romans, before the Church, ascribing degeneracy to the cult for ablutions, taught that a proper contempt for the body could only be induced by neglect of the tub. There are many people even now who do not share the modern enthusiasm for baths, private and municipal, and not a few old-fashioned people adhere to the ancient conviction that there is danger in a cake of soap, and unlimited possibilities in the way of cold-catching. We may quote the complaint of the lower-middle-class mother, who had unwisely sent her daughter to a superior boarding-school—"Such notions my Gladys' as brought back from school! Nothing but wash, wash, wash, from morning till night, and I know you'll 'ardly believe me, but 'er feet 's as clean as 'er 'ands!"

CONVERSATIONALISM OLD AND NEW.

One of the illustrated jokes in a recent home paper may cause one to think. The scene is a large drawing-room with ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. In the foreground a youth is talking to a lady. The latter says:—"There's always a crowd round the dear old Professor. He's such a wonderful conversationalist." The youth replies—"Lor'! You really think so? I tried him just now on every possible topic, hounds, bridge, golf, music halls, everything—and he was simply useless." Several questions arise in one's mind when looking at the above described picture. The first is—can a man be called a brilliant conversationalist, who is unable to talk on the subjects mentioned, or indeed on any other subject? Supposing that the professor did not play golf, yet had he been a really clever society talker he could quickly have drawn the youth on to the subject of golf-links, and so on to the scenery of sea-coasts or open heaths, or again from golf there follow naturally subjects connected with racial characteristics—Are the Scotch constitutionally better fitted for golf than the English? Could Negroes become good golfers? and so on. Of the other subjects, hounds and music-halls open up a vista of conversational possibilities to the clever talker. The art of conversationalism is not an art in which the one-sided man ever excels. And the secret of success lies in finding out your companion's subjects and adapting yourself to them, not in selecting your own. Another question which arises is whether there is anything in the oft-repeated allegation that conversationalism is dying out. It is said that with the development of the civilization of the nineteenth century, the wit and grace of the eighteenth century drawing-room disappeared. It is very doubtful whether there is any justification for this accusation. The glimpses which reach us through the dialogue of the earlier novels, or the letters of Horace Walpole, of what was considered a wonderfully witty saying in those days are disappointing. George Selwyn's jokes, so far as they are extant, are greatly inferior to those of Sydney Smith; and jokes and witty sayings equal to those of Sydney Smith are probably made at the present time by hundreds of drawing-room habitués in London, every day of the week. We are not so cumbrous in our expression as our ancestors were. Suppose that A and B are brothers, and that A has broken his aunt's umbrella, B's address to A in the eighteenth century would have been much as follows: "It is, indeed, a vastly unfortunate occurrence. And I am afraid that you will be obliged by moral considerations, as well as by dutiful affection towards our kind old aunt, to procure her a new one." B's address in the twentieth century is this:—"Bad luck! it's up to you to get her another." But compression whether in conversation or in any other matter is of value, as it allows of increase in amount, range, and variety. At the present day we do not take so long to elaborate every sentence as the courtiers of Queen Anne, but our conversation is far more varied and interesting, and certainly not less witty.

THE UNIONIST REVOLT.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams show in a striking manner how serious has been the split in the Unionist party. In fact, the affair is less in the nature of a split than a revolt. Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, after consultation with other leaders, had adumbrated an official policy, which included food taxes, should the colonies in Imperial Conference express the belief that these were essential to Imperial Preference. It has been the rank and file of the party, which almost in a complete body has refused to accept food taxes as a fighting issue, to be placed before the electorate at the next election. In face of so solid a rejection of the official programme it is not surprising to hear—now that we have been given the facts—that Mr. Law and Lord Lansdowne were on the point of resigning. Had they done so, it would have plunged the Unionist party deeper into difficulties than ever. It is such a short time ago, that the memory must be vivid in the mind of every Unionist member, of the trouble, which attended the selection of a successor to Mr. Balfour. On this occasion the problem must have been greater, for the rejected policy was one to which all the most prominent members of the party had assented, and it would have been impossible for any of them to take up the reins from Mr. Law. Thus the difficulty of finding a suitable leader would have been insurmountable. So, dismayed at the results of their action, the Unionist members, as a body, have hastened to sign a memorial, urging their leaders to remain in office, while food taxes are to be kept out of the way till at least one election has passed. It is most encouraging to know that "the tension is greatly relaxed" and that a satisfactory solution is regarded as certain, but it is a sorry sign, when such temporary expedients have to be adopted to weld together a great party. How anxious the situation has been it is not difficult to realise, when we remember what angry and excited scenes were witnessed in the House of Commons during the early stages of the Home Rule debates. Now Home Rule, while the crisis has lasted, has seen Unionist benches an empty confession of apathy. When tariff differences can have such an effect, it is convincing evidence that the only course is their postponement for adjustment. Thus, while the crisis itself is regrettable, we trust that its effects will be for the party's good. Apathy to Home Rule, it would be absurd to think, is more than a passing symptom. We believe we shall see the party unite itself over the constitutional struggle, the keenest part of which is yet to come, and time will be afforded for, we hope, the preparation of a tariff policy on which all sections of the party will be ready to stand as one.

CRIME IN MADRAS.

AFTER the recent deplorable outbreaks of sedition in the Madras Presidency, one turns with more than ordinary interest to the police administration report of that province, only to find however, that reference to it is extremely brief. It is the mere expression of the hope that unrest in the Presidency is a thing of the past. If little is to be found, happily, about political crime, however there is plenty to be said on the subject of serious crime of other descriptions. In the first place, it is an unpleasant fact that according to the report, the considerable increase in the strength of the force which has been effected during the last five years has not produced commensurate results. The strength of the personnel of the force has been increased by nearly 33 per cent. and the cost by over 50 per cent. and while, no doubt, improvements have been obtained in some directions, the fact remains that crime of the graver kinds has been on the increase. The criminal tribes are of course responsible for much of the dacoity and robbery with violence which takes place, and the remedy apparently is to be found in greater co-operation between the Madras police and those of adjoining Provinces and States, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Co-operation in this manner and a constant pursuit from place to place, may discourage and disband the gangs, but may not a second remedy be taken from experience in Bombay? In the Kaira District, it has been found that the police have been much handicapped by the apathy which has been displayed by the village police towards serious crime, even if they have not afforded it covert assistance. Possibly, Madras may find a stirring up of the village police and will assist its other measures. At the same time the Government are introducing rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, and it is gratifying to know that already some success has been achieved in the reclaiming of the criminal classes, such as the Rudrapad Korachas, in Bellary, a Korava gang at Ramapuram in the Chittoor District, and a dangerous gang of 300 Kathiras. These latter were induced to seek an honest living in the mica mines at Kalichedu in Nellore, and the manager gives a good account of them. The Salvation Army have hitherto been active, principally in the north, in taking a hand in the reclamation of a band of wandering Yerukalas, in the Guntur District.

THE Governor of Bombay and his staff have accepted the invitation of the Managing Committee and members of the Sind Club to dine at the club on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

There have lately been very heavy falls of snow at Kabul and in Northern Afghanistan generally.

Sardar Nasrullah Khan has remained at Kabul during the Amir's visit to Jullalabad. His health, which caused much anxiety some weeks ago, has greatly improved.

While cycling at night to Tangail in Mymensingh, Mr. Klingenstein, I.C.S., missed his way, and rode into a deep portion of the river. He succeeded in swimming across to the other side, although crocodiles are numerous in that portion of stream.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia were:—Sir R. M. Dane, K. C. I. E., Major-General J. E. Dickeie, Major-General Campbell, Baroness Pastory and Lady D. Kopperly.

MR NADIWSHAW HORMASJI BELGAMWALA, agent in Hubli of the South India and Mysore Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been ordered to be prosecuted for perjury by the District Judge of Dharwar to-day.

THE Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust has brought into view that, with the expansion of the Port, it will be desirable at no distant date to create an entirely separate stores department, under an officer who will rank as head of a department. He has been asked to prepare certain detailed information on the subject.

THE estate of the late Lord Peel has been sworn at £128,175 gross, of which £67,254. is net personality. He left the Sandy estate to his eldest son, now Lord Peel, and the Eyworth estate to the Hon. Sidney Peel.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE WOUNDED VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 27.

How deeply everyone at home shares the wrathful indignation of India at the terrible deed which marred, though it did not prevent, the inauguration of the new capital, has been conveyed to you by telegrams. When the startling and distressing news reached this country, London was more empty than I have ever known it to be on the eve of Christmas, and since Monday night there has been a complete cessation of public life throughout the country. Consequently, there have been no opportunities for any extended public manifestations of the detestation with which the whole nation regards an act, which, if the ghouls who perpetrate such outrages only knew, is as insensate and futile as it is cruel and diabolical; and of the joy with which all learned that, although there were unfortunately harmless, unoffending victims, the valuable life of Lord Hardinge had been spared. In the impressive and characteristically courageous article of Sir George Birdwood, printed below, I am glad to see that he refers to the excellent impression made on this side by the remarkable display of practical loyalty which the shocking event has evoked, especially among the feudatory princes. I will only add that, if the conspirators—assuming there is a conspiracy—think that their malignant actions will eventually tend to make England indifferent as to whether she retains her hold on India or not, they are committing a tremendous mistake. The assassination of a dozen Viceroys would make no difference, and the sooner the anarchists—a mere handful I hope—realise this, the better it will be for themselves in the long run. Sir George Birdwood writes:—

"The glow of pride in our common humanity kindled throughout this country and its colonies by the consummate courage—'the courage that mounteth with occasion'—shewn by the Viceroy under the deafening deadly stroke of an assassin's bomb last Monday morning at Delhi, and the patriotic exultation aroused by the instant, instinctive recognition of the inexplicable value of blood so shed on imperial service, in cementing the fabric of the British Raj in India to its very foundations, has but added to the torture of the anguish with which the telegrams announcing the attempt were read here on Christmas Eve, and intensified the profound sympathy manifested throughout the United Kingdom with his Excellency and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, in the foul and cruel outrage inflicted on them. And yet the wonderful presence of mind, and the noble fortitude, and prompt sense of duty, exhibited by each of them, in a catastrophe not less staggering and bewildering for Lady Hardinge, than for Lord Hardinge himself, again and again raises admiration for them both—true *viceroy* and *vicereine*—superior to the commiseration with them in their poignant suffering so heroically borne.

"It is misleading and mischievous in the extreme, talking of this infamous attempt not having any political significance, and of its being the isolated act of a lunatic. A lunatic would not have put gramophone needles into the bomb, nor aimed it with such accuracy, and then got away so quietly and unobserved. He must have been one of a gang of confederates; unless the whole crowd of people within and about, front and back, and on the house-top in 'Silver-street,' were all terror-stricken, and thus became involuntarily assenting parties to the proposed murder. And beyond the actual assassin, and those with him in 'Silver-street,' and on the house top, his mad act—for the act itself was indeed mad—must be accepted and will ultimately assuredly prove to have been the outcome of a widespread conspiracy; widespread, here and there in India itself, among the reactionaries, who bitterly and resentfully object to the reforms we are gradually introducing into the country, and yet wider spread through the connection of their idiotic conspiracies with the cosmopolitan, international anarchists of Europe, who are now carrying on their insane propaganda in every civilised country round the globe, from London and Paris, to Tokio and New York. But it is only the conspirators themselves who will ultimately suffer by last Monday's outrage; while it will materially enhance the prestige of the Government and consolidate all the foundations of their political power in India. There can be no questioning of the sincerity, and the depth and steadfastness, of the outburst of loyalty so spontaneously aroused in India, not only among the Princes, but, throughout all the well-to-do communities, who may be compared with the middle classes of Christendom, and who, after all, are the backbone of every truly progressive country, whether they undertake any active part in politics, as they fortunately do in England, or remain passive observers of their own progress, as unfortunately is almost everywhere still their suicidal attitude in India. But there is a progressive party in India, and it is a token for good all round, that, so far as may be, as yet judged from the utterance of their organs in the Indian Press as distinguished from the Anglo-Indian newspapers, they have all rallied most loyally to the Government, in execration of this diabolical and detestable crime, and recognition of the injury it is calculated to do to India in her highest material and spiritual interests and aspirations. But their genuine emotion of gratitude and affection toward the British Raj, and of fear for the interests that are menaced by such mad acts as that they are now deploring, must not end with words, however truly and well spoken. They must insist with themselves individually and collectively, in rendering such insane plots impossible, however powerful may be the reactionary tendencies in different directions in India, far and near, wherein they originate. This is also an obvious duty that has, I regret to say, to be yet more earnestly impressed on all the local authorities in India, and on the Government in Delhi, and on the Secretary of State in Council, here in London. The prolonged continuance of these vile plottings and intermittent assassinations, is due to some failure on the part of the local police in India, and again to the weak way in which the Secretary of State in Council has dealt with them when at last convictions have been obtained against the evasive—or *evaded*!—miscreants who actually consummated the murders instigated by the men whose tools they were. Except in Bombay, where the authorities, from bottom to top, have shewn invariable alertness and insight, and discrimination and courage, in handling the local disturbances, some of them of the most sinister significance, the failure elsewhere in India in the treatment of these sporadic assassinations and attempts at assassination has been emphatic and the chief exciting cause of their perpetual repetition. It is most humiliating, and although the Secretary of State in Council here is most responsible for it, the Government of India, through their local authorities, must share in that responsibility. It is the duty of local officers ever in such cases to face the Government of India with a *fait accompli* and of the Government of India to face the Secretary of State in the same way; Governments made up of party men like those of England, France and America, hate references to themselves in such cases, and wallow with self-complacency in a *fait accompli*, which relieves them of all responsibility, the local authorities acting as lightning conductors for them. There was a story in Bombay when I was there, of some "Purvoe" in charge of a railway station, somewhere upcountry, who, on a tiger entering the premises, at once telegraphed to the Central Office, I forget where:—'A tiger has taken occupation of the office, please telegraph instructions.' Well, that is not the English way, not the way of any ruling class of men, Indian or Europeans, and if that is becoming the way of our District officers—English, Parsi, Muslim, or Hindu—chaos is coming again, upon India—upon "British India," at least. Even in ordinary matters, as laying out a public garden, if you are satisfied that you are right, and are certain the local authorities, say the Government of Bombay, will not allow it, it always answers well, on referring the question for their consideration, to face them with the accomplished fact—and the amount of debt incurred; their answer is sure to be: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," and a bill of indemnity in full. These pestiferous Indian reactionaries and anarchists must now be ferreted out from their every hiding-hole, and most mercilessly—and that in their case is mercifully—extirpated to the last "Monkey-brand" man jack of them. That is my say in the matter."

THE UNIONIST PARTY AND REFORM.

The trouble which has suddenly come upon the Unionist Party, when, as it were, it seemed to be in sight of the Promised Land, shows no diminution, and the situation must be causing real anxiety to the leaders of the Opposition. Mr. Garvin, who, of course, represents the views of whole-hoggers, writes in the *Observer*:—"The Unionist Party will require the very coolest and most careful management during the next couple of weeks, unless the ill-omened beginning of 1913 is to see the end of it for a generation or for always." The position he considers to be as bad as it was after the debacle of 1906. Then the saviour of the Unionist Party was Mr. Chamberlain, whose "formula of conciliation" pulled the remnants of the Conservative forces together. Someone, Mr. Garvin cryptically adds, must do a similar work now, unless an issue of another kind is to bring about very extensive changes in English politics. Does he mean that there will be a new party composed of men who now belong to the existing two great parties? Such a thing may not be beyond the region of practical politics in certain circumstances. But how can there be such a combination, if Tariff Reform is to be one of its aims and objects? In the meantime Unionist opponents of the new Lansdowne-Law policy are getting bolder. Some urge that Tariff Reform *en bloc* should be put in the background for the time being. Others, that it should be abandoned altogether. One 'Stalwart Unionist,' who seems to be a leader in his own locality, declares that in his district Tariff Reformers sorrowfully admit that, unless Tariff Reform be dropped, their party will "never return to power." Apropos a witticism comes from the Temple. One lawyer says to another, "I wonder what F. E. Smith will be in the next Unionist Government." The answer was "A very old man."

THE INDIA OFFICE AND ITS CRITICS.

The inquiry that Mr. Bonar Law asked for the other day was, if I understood him rightly, to be confined to the financial administration of the India Office. The inquiry that the *Times* is demanding would include the manning of the department. Says the leading journal:—"At the present moment a Royal Commission is inquiring into the condition of the Home Civil Service. Another Royal Commission is investigating the position of the Indian Civil Service. The India Office has been carefully kept outside the terms of reference of both Commissions. I suppose the *Times* is correct in saying that the India Office is excluded from the purview of the two Commissions. That it should be beyond the scope of the Commission of which Lord Islington is president, is of course to be expected, but I should have thought that it might well come within the powers of the Commission of which Lord Macdonnell is the Chairman. It is true that every individual employed at the India Office, from the Secretary of State down to the charwoman, is paid by India, but all the clerks pass through the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, and some of them pass to, or come from, other Government offices. It used to be a matter of complaint against Lord Morley, especially in the earlier period of his Indian Secretaryship, that he was entirely in the hands of the sun-dried bureaucrats who composed his Council. This charge some of us knew to be quite erroneous, and it contrasts strangely with the accusation made by the *Times* in its leading article of Monday, that in its collective capacity the Council has been thrust aside by imperious ministers and aspiring secretaries. We need scarcely ask who the "imperious ministers" are, but it would be interesting who are the "aspiring secretaries" alluded to. The *Times* is all for a sweeping revision of the methods by which the India Office is manned and there is a good deal of force in what it says:—"The system which permits an organized body of officials with no direct knowledge of India to sit constantly in judgment upon details of the work of the Government of India is considered to require amendment." Even the limited practice of appointing experienced Indian officials to certain posts at the India Office seems, now it is pointed out, to be almost abandoned. To take the last three appointments to Secretariat posts, the *Times* notes that Lord Morley's excellent Private Secretary, Mr. Hiritzel, as the writer of the article curiously styles him, though he received his "K" eighteen months ago, has been made Secretary in the Political Department; Mr. Seton, described as a junior official, though he has been fourteen years in the service, has succeeded the late Sir H. Risley in the Home Department (it is usually, I believe called the Judicial and Public Department); and Mr. Drake has taken the place of Sir T. Holderness in the Revenue Department. "Sir Risley and Sir T. Holderness," the article continues, "were deservedly among the most famous Indian civilians of their day; Messrs. Hirtzel, Seton and Drake have no personal experience." As for Sir T. Holderness, although he has been promoted to the permanent Under-Secretaryship, a post never previously filled by an Indian civilian, he must, we are reminded, come under the operation of the age clause at no distant date. The remedy, the *Times* suggests, is an interchangability of Indians and Indian posts. The suggestion is not made now for the first time; but although its sounds well, is it feasible? As to the disproportionate number of secretaryships now held by the members of the Home Civil Service, there was a time within my recollection, when the reverse was the case. Then there was dissatisfaction among the Home Civil service. "We pass the same examination," they said, "as the I. C. S. men and sometimes beat them in the number of marks obtained. They go out to India, get decorations, and at the end of from 25 years' service come back and take all the best

(*Continued on page 8.*)

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

NOTE ADVISING CESSION OF ADRIANOPLE.

Further Signs of Turkish Stubbornness.

OTTOMAN DELEGATES MAY BE RECALLED.

Delicate Bulgar-Rumanian Situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Ambassadors resumed their meetings at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

All sorts of possible compromises, such as the creation of a neutral zone at Adrianople have been put forward and discussed during the past week, but have been found impracticable for one reason or another. Consequently the Powers have acquired the conviction that the cession of Adrianople to Bulgaria is unavoidable, and it is understood that measures are already being discussed for an eventual demonstration for the purpose of putting pressure on Turkey.

BELGRADE, JAN. 9.

The Turks are deserting Adrianople. They report that famine prevails there, rations having been cut down to four ounces of bread. There is no other food. The surrender may be expected daily.

SOFIA, JAN. 9.

The meeting between the Bulgarian emissary, General Savoff and Nazim Pasha was abortive. It transpires that Nazim suggested the re-victualling of Adrianople, and then raised the question of the possession of the city. General Savoff replied that the first point had been settled by the Armistice, and the second was a matter for the Peace Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 10.

The Ambassadors yesterday held a meeting lasting for two hours, to consider their representations to the Porte on the subject of the cession of Adrianople. The opinion is generally held in Turkish circles that any step by the Powers, even though supported by a naval demonstration, with a view to compelling the cession of Adrianople, is doomed to failure, though the dismantling of fortifications would be accepted.

The Porte has sent a circular to the Ottoman Ambassadors declaring that, unless the Balkan delegates, by the end of the week, accept the Turkish proposals for peace, the Ottoman delegates in London will be instructed to return to Constantinople.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.

A slight engagement has taken place in the vicinity of Lake Derkos. The Turks repulsed the Bulgarians, who were attempting to cut the telegraphs. Thirty wounded have arrived in Constantinople.

VIENNA, JAN. 10.

It is stated that Austria, supported by Italy, demands the inclusion of Skutari, Janina and Prizreud in the autonomous Albania.

RUMANIAN COMPLICATION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The *Times* says that, according to information from Bukharest, Rumania, as negotiations with Bulgaria were not making progress, decided on an immediate armed occupation of the territory, which she claims as the price of neutrality. The Austrian and Russian Ministers remonstrated, and succeeded in obtaining the postponement of action for two days.

Home quarters think that this announcement is designed to bluff Bulgaria into yielding. There is every reason to hope that the Powers will not tolerate such a wanton attempt to embroil them.

LONDON, JAN. 10

With the possibility of a critical situation between Rumania and Bulgaria, the arrival in Constantinople of M. Philipescu, the Rumanian Minister for Agriculture, exites attention. Action by Rumania at the present moment would certainly stiffen the attitude of the Porte.

Reuter learns that the conversations between the Rumanian and Bulgarian representatives in London have been resumed, and at the conclusion of an interview between M. Mishu and Dr. Dadneff, the latter telegraphed to Sofia.

THE AMBASSADORS' NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE JAN. 10.

The meeting of the Ambassadors has drafted the text of a note which will probably be presented to the Porte on Monday. It is understood that the note is colourless, and advises the Cession of Adrianople, but that there is no question of pressure.

INDIAN HOARDING.

Further Statement by Messrs. Samuel.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company, in a circular, say: "Our attention has been called to a paragraph in our letter of the 3rd inst., to the effect that nearly all the gold dug in South Africa is buried afresh in the soil of India. In view of the figures given elsewhere in the same letter, it is obvious that this statement refers to a portion, although a considerable portion, of the South African output."

The circular gives the net import of gold into India in 1912 at £27,592,865, of which nine millions went to the gold reserves of the Indian Currency, and the remainder was absorbed by the Indian people.

NAVAL FIRE CONTROL.

New Appliance for British Battleships.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Following upon the success of Admiral Sir Percy Scott's fire-directing invention, the battleship "Thunderer" is being fitted with Commander Dreyer's control system, which works in harmony with the director. Great results are expected. If satisfactory it will be fitted to all capital ships.

PERSIAN DISORDER.

British Action Needed in the South.

"TIMES" ARTICLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The *Times* in an article on the situation in Persia, says: "Things are going from bad to worse, and would continue so, even if Britain lent money freely and gave all possible support to the Persian Governmen t and the Swedish Gendarmery. Nobody understanding the risks of the direct intervention has the slightest desire to see a move made while the European crisis is still pending, except under the most imperative necessity. In any case, a punitive expedition is not the way to deal with the difficulty. A British force entering Persia would have to go not to chase elusive freebooters in a welter of mountains, but to keep open the roads and hold the main centres of population. It could not soon withdraw, and possibly never. Remembering the heavy task of holding India with a force none too adequate, the prospect is one from which the stoutest heart may shrink, but if Britain declines to tackle South Persia, some other Power will do the work we reject. We cannot expect forever to keep the Gulf inviolate by empty declarations. We do not say the time has finally come to undertake such a responsibility; that is for the Government to decide, and we fear any intervention may have a tendency to spread, but it is just possible that a limited experiment might have substantial results. Those knowing the country believe that if Britain decided to keep open a single road from the coast to Shiraz and Ispahan, the whole of Southern Persia might become quieter, and the tribesmen elsewhere might cease their depredations lest they also should feel the weight of British power. One thing is certain, that Southern Persia cannot long continue in its present state, and there is not the slightest hope of regeneration from within."

CEYLON TODDY TRADE.

Postponement of Sales Refused.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Replying to a question by Sir Herbert Roberts in the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt said "The reason for the Governor of Ceylon's circular directing that toddy rents for 1913-14 must be sold not later than the end of February, is that otherwise purchasers would have insufficient time to make the necessary arrangements before the term of their rent begins, and I am afraid that the postponement of the sales until the establishment of the Advisory Committee, which must await the approval of its regulations by the Legislative Council, which is not now in session, would lead to serious dislocation of business, as the experiences of the last year abundantly proved. Instructions have, however, been given to the Government Agents, which will ensure that an expression of local public opinion shall be fully invited and considered before the licences are issued."

Replying to Mr. Ferens, Mr. Harcourt said "There are grounds for suspecting that the difficulties experienced in selling toddy rents are largely due to the opposition of persons interested in the sale of arrack, and to the prevalence of illicit toddy consumption. The Government of Ceylon has assured me that if it is found that any licences have been issued in districts where there is no genuine demand for liquor, they will not be renewed."

BRADFORD DYERS.

Threatened Strike Takes Place.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The six thousand Bradford dyers, who had previously tendered notice, struck yesterday on a question of wages. The employers are willing to increase the wages if the men will agree to piece-work, but the men decline. A settlement has been effected with the Lancashire Dyers.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Heavy Sentences for Letter Box Outrages.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Miss Billington and Miss Gay, suffragettes, were sentenced to-day at the Old Bailey to eight months' imprisonment for letter-box outrages.

THE "CLAN MACKENZIE."

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Owing to the absence of the necessary craft, the jettisoning of rough cargo of the "Clan Mackenzie" continues. An attempt to float her yesterday failed, as she is still overweighted forward.

LINER SINKS FISHING BOAT.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Booth liner "Ambrose" collided with and sank a fishing smack in the Mersey. Ten perished.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

OTTAWA, JAN. 9.

The Duchess of Connaught stood the journey to Montreal well, resting fairly comfortably.

MONTREAL, JAN. 10.

The condition of the Duchess of Connaught is easy, and an operation may prove unnecessary.

BRITISH COTTON-GROWING

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Government has renewed for three years the grant of £10,000 annually to the British-Cotton-Growing Association.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Certainty of Satisfactory Issue.

THE MEMORIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Two hundred persons have already signed the Unionist memorial. It is stated that the tension is greatly relaxed and a satisfactory solution is certain.

The *Morning Post* states that when the movement for the postponement of the food taxes increased, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law intimated to their colleagues their intention to resign. This would have left the party leaderless, as the policy enunciated by Lord Lansdowne on the 5th of December was that of the whole Front Bench. Everything had been arranged for a meeting of the party, at which the resignations were to be tendered; hence the hurried preparation of the memorial, which is now being signed.

APATHY ON UNIONIST BENCHES.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

As the result of the Unionist crisis, the final stages of the Home Rule debate have been of the quietest character. At one time yesterday, a count was called as there were fewer than forty members present. Mr. Bonar Law was for a long time the sole occupant of the front Opposition bench. The Liberals twitted the Unionists with their apathy towards Home Rule.

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Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Dudley on Dec. 20, said he was able to assure the public that what Mr. Bonar Law said at Ashton, was said with the full concurrence of every member of the Front Opposition Bench, and represented the settled policy of the Unionist Party. Put briefly, it amounts to a declaration that Imperial Preference is the great aim which the party has to pursue, but that the means by which it is to be obtained, must depend upon the circumstances of the empire. No food taxes will be imposed by a Unionist Government unless the Dominions should find that without them Imperial Preference is impossible. In that event a Unionist Administration would boldly ask the democracy of this country to sanction the necessary readjustment of taxation. Since, however, the Dominions have promptly and emphatically repudiated any desire to force this alternative upon the people of Great Britain, no question of food taxes can arise at all. As an honest statesman, Mr. Bonar Law laid bare to the public the whole of his mind on this matter, but the reply of the Dominions finally relieves him and his colleagues from the obligation which in the last resort they were ready to accept. All Unionists can now close up without misgiving behind the leaders, and march confidently to the assault. If the Constitution, the Church, and perhaps even the Empire itself are to be saved, the next election must be won, and with loyalty and unanimity Unionist policy will enable us to win it.

LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Mr. David Hogg, the Nationalist candidate in Londonderry, is a Presbyterian. Lt.-Col. Pakenham, the Unionist candidate is a churchman.

THE "CLAN FERGUSON"

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The "Clan Ferguson," whose engines were reported to have broken down, is stated to have passed Sagres on the 7th instant.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

Full Synodical Government for All-India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The report of the Episcopal Synod held in Calcutta on December 30 and January 1, has now been issued. It states that for the first time in the history of the Church in India lay assessors attended from all dioceses in India and from Ceylon. The meetings were remarkable, the report states, for the cordiality of the welcome given on all sides to the idea of a fully developed Synodical government, for the provinces of India and Ceylon, and although divided in their points of views the assessors were all anxious that a prouincial synod of three orders, bishop priests and laity should be established.

Among the resolutions passed was one stating that they did not think the time had come to re-arrange the province so as to form one more provincial synod, and another advising bishops:—(a) that in provincial synod there should be sixty clerical and sixty lay representasives; (b) that the minimum number for each diocese should be two representatives from each order, and the remainder to be in proportion to the number of licenced priests in each diocese; (c) that ordinary meetings be held every three years with poevision for calling special meetings when necessary.

The dominant notes of discucusion were that there was to be no distinction of race, the best men to be chosen without regard to nationality. There was no doubt that Indian Christians welcomed the unity which the synod would give them. They had no desire to be kept apart, as their fathers were converts to one or other missionary society. On the assessors recommendations the bishops passed the following resolution:—That in view of the advice received from the assessors, it is desirable that a province of full synodical government, alike provincial and diocesan, be established, on the basis of con-sensual compact where such government does not already exist

EXECUTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Ratesur Singh and Chatcho Singh, two of the men who murdered Mwhurs Singh, in the Calcutta Police Court, some months ago, were hanged at the new Presidency Jail, Alipore, this morning, this being the first execution that has taken place there. The men went to the scaffold defiantly, and were far from showing any sign of emotion. The third man condemned for this crime will be executed to-morrow morning.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Continuation of Madras Inquiry.

PROVIDENT FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

The Public Service Commission resumed its sittings to-day under the presidency of Lord Islington, all the members being present. Mr. Rajachari was the first witness examined.

The President, Lord Islington, briefly took the witness over his answers to some of the principal interrogatories. In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, the witness said he advocated an increase in the listed posts by 25 per cent. In reply to Mr. Sly, the witness said most of the Deputy Collectors subscribed to the Family Provident Fund and in reply to Lord G. Ronaldshay, he said he would be in favour of making subscription to the fund compulsory for all officers.

Rao Sahib S. Balajee Rao was the next witness. In reply to Lord Ronaldshay he said he attached very great importance to the representation of various classes and communities in the service, because the thought that the men who represented them would safeguard the interests of those classes and communities.

The next witness examined was Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S. In reply to Sir Murray Hammick, he said his impression was that the old statutory system had fallen through owing to the difficulty in selecting the men, of whom they had no experience. He preferred the appointment of Provincial Service men to the listed posts, as they had experience of their capacity. There was a great deal of disappointment among the men of the Indian Civil Service of about twenty-five years' service with monetary prospects.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Knapp said, he contemplated a very large increase of the Indian element in the Civil Service, even with the existing system of open competition. In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahim, witness said it was natural that in a strange country Indian boys should find difficulty in getting on with English ones. Examined by Mr. Madge, witness agreed that character, which was the most important quality, was not tested in any literary examination. He was not certain it was necessary for a Civil or High Court judge to have had administrative experience, but he was sure it was of the utmost value to a magistrate.

Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachari, Deputy Collector and Estate Collector, Tinnevelly District, in the course of his written statement, said: "I consider that only residents of the province should ordinarily be recruited for the Provincial Civil Service. It is desirable also that there should be due representation of all classes and communities. The system of training is satisfactory, and no change is required in the existing system of departmental examinations. The present system of superannuation pensions is not satisfactory in the interests both of Government and the members of the Provincial Civil Service. The best way to give some satisfaction to deserving officers will be to provide for the payment of bonuses. I would suggest that subscription to a general provident fund should be made compulsory in the case of all Provincial Civil Service officers."

EDUCATIONIST'S VIEWS.

The Rev. E. M. Macphail of the Madras Christian College, in his written evidence, said: "While strongly sympathising with Indian national aspirations, and while recognising that it is natural and inevitable that in the course of time a larger number of higher appointments must be occupied by Indians, I consider at present it would be a calamity for India to do anything that would reduce the number of Europeans in the Indian Civil Service. In the present condition of India the democratic ideal of Government by the people for the people is impossible, but to me it seems that the last part of that ideal (government for the people) is more likely to be obtained by the present system than by one that would reduce the number of Europeans in the Civil Service. It is not desirable to have a simultaneous examination in India and England for the Civil Service. If it be desired to increase the number of Indians holding higher appointments, it should be done by careful selection from among men of proved efficiency in the Provincial Civil Services. As regards the Provincial Civil Service, there is no reason why a competitive examination for it should not be held. In India, where influence is regarded, and with a good deal of reason, as all-powerful, it is specially desirable that the ideal should be fostered that there is room for men in Government service who possess ability but no family influence. Competitive examination may be a crude method of selecting public servants, but it is less open to objection and abuse than any other that has been devised, and in the main it works out well, as is shown by the history of the Indian Civil Service for the last fifty years."

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, he said he could not see any difference between an Indian entering by the open door in England, and an Indian entering by simultaneous examination here, and subsequently going to England for a probation of two years. They were able to secure brilliant men from English Universities for the educational service of this country who retired on a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, whereas the Indian Civil Servants retired on £1,000. Witness was also examined by Lord Ronaldshay Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Subramanian Pantulu.

The next witness was Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindraghava Iyer, examined by Lord Ronaldshay. He said, "European civilians did not nowadays mingle so freely with Indians as they used to in former days, perhaps because there was much more red tape now than formerly; also because they had more work to do." In answer to Sir Theodore Morison, he said he would introduce the subject of the Indian constitution into the syllabus for the Civil Service examination; and in reply to Mr. Gokhale he said he was of opinion from his personal experience that Indian District Judges were quite as good as European judges and in some cases better. In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahim, he said there was a strong feeling here against the combination of the judicial and executive functions, and he had had in his own experience several cases where he had to regret that combination.

The Rev. Mr. Macphail cross-examined by Mr. Abdur Rahim, said that there was a considerable amount of excellent material in his College (the Christian College) which, if properly trained would be capable of discharging very high duties. Many men of his College had held high positions, one being High Court Judge. Witness had no particular knowledge of the conditions of Indian education in England. He did not beleive that going there necessarily did an Indian student good. He thought itwas better for Indians to go to England after they were formed to some extent.

The Commission then rose for the day.

AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Experiments With Cholera Cultures.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 10.

Before the inquiry into the Clarke Murder Case was resumed, Mr. Ormerod, Joint Magistrate, recorded another statement by Lieut. Clarke about the supplies of gelsemine he got from Messrs Bose, of Calcutta. Clarke wished to correct the statement of Wednesday, in connection with the Fulham enquiry. The accused stated that in reply to a letter to Bose, dated the 7th of September, asking for twenty grains he got five grains of gelseminum. For a later order, Clarke said, he got nothing.

Mr Ross Alston pointed out that the receipt did not specify what was received in the parcel, in reply to the letter of the 1st of September by Clarke. In consequence of this amended statement, the letter written by Hewson mentioned yesterday to have been incorrectly dated, may be correct.

In continuing to record the statement of Clark correcting the evidence on Wednesday in the Fulham case with reference to gelse mine, the Magistrate asked Clark why he had ordered five grains on the 22nd September, when Hewson's servant, whom he had treated with that drug, had died. Clark said he had ordered it for another patient not named in Court.

Mrs. Fulham then asked permission to withdraw the names of two witnesses ordered yesterday to be cited in the High Court. Clark also withdrew two names.

The Magistsate then called the Clark Murder Case.

Dr. Mody, who had held the post mortem Examination of Mr. Clark's body, in cross-examination by Mr. Wiggins (for Clark and Ram Lal) said that the wounds could have been caused by a sword. There were three distinct cuts, which could not have been caused by two blows. The remaining three wounds might have been caused by three cuts, but might have resulted from other blows. All the blows could have been delivered by a man standing in one position.

Kazanchi from the Bank of Bengal, Agra, proved the encashment by Clark on 14th November, of Mrs. Fulham's cheque for Rs. 100.

Dr. Gore, Assistant Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, said that Clark had asked him about October last for some cholera culture, saying he wanted to experiment on animals as he had a specific for cholera. Witness put him off with harmless water microbes. Clark evidently knew nothing of bacteriology, so witness thought cholera cultures a very risky thing in his hands. Clark came to witness on the Saturday before Mrs. Clark's death and asked for more culture. He said he had tried the former culture on fowls, cats and dogs, and that they had contracted cholera and he had cured them with his specific. He said he had tried calomel on these animals after causing cholera, and found it more effectual than his "special." Cholera, said witness, could not be produced in the lower animals. Asked if it were possible to give a person cholera culture without cholera following, witness could not say if exceptions are possible. He thought cholera would certainly follow. Dr. Gore further stated that Clark had asked him to obtain the stool of a cholera patient. Witness said genuine culture would produce cholera if placed in most foods, unless too hot or unless the food contained too much acid; in which such cases a person might not be attacked.

A cycle agent proved that Sukha, accused, used to hire bicycle from his shop. (Sukha is referred to in Budhu's confession as arriving on a bicycle, and Sukha has since denied his ability to ride a cycle. Cross-examined by Sukha, witness admitted it was on Thursdays that he had hired the bicycle.

A poultry dealer was next called, who said that the accused, Suhka and Ram Lal fetched Budhu's Kanjir, the accused, on the night of the murder and the three stayed away all night. Witness apparently was clear about the date.

Surgeon Jacob of the Agra Station Hospital said he knew Budhu as a ward servant at his hospital. Clark would not let Budhu go with the troops on manœuvres on the 5th November. Witness further deposed that the copy of "Principles of Forensic Medicine" found with Clark had been lent to him by witness before July 1911. Witness had no special interest in either atrophine or cocaine. The underlined passages (which dealt chiefly with chronic arsenical poisoning had not been marked by himself.

Mr. Williamson, Superintendent of Police, Agra, deposed to finding letters of Mrs. Fulham's to Clark, also an envelope containing powder in Mrs. Clark's box. This powder had been reported by the Chemical Examiner to be arsenic. Witness had enquired about the piper, Menzies of the Camerons, whom Clark had asserted he had gone to meet at the railway station on the night of be occurrence. Menzes used to write to Clark about tournaments in 1907-1908. He left Cawnpore in 1908 with his regiment for Home.

[Sukha and Ramlal's case has been adjourned till to-morrow]

BORDER POLICE.

Re-formation into Frontier Constabulary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 10.

Sanction has been accorded to the disbandment of the Border Military Police of the North-West Frontier Province. In its place will be raised a new corps with ten British officers, which will be called the Frontier Constabulary. The men will receive the same pay and allowances as the Khyber Rifles. The officers will be drawn from the united cadre of the Punjab and Frontier Province Police, and their pay will be Rs. 300 staff, plus Pushtu allowance in the case of officers in charge of constabulary districts, and Rs. 200 staff, plus Pushtu allowance, for assistants, in addition to the pay of the grade. Mr. R. C. Boyle, who has been Commandant of the Samana Rifles, which is to be merged in the new force, is to be the Commandant of the Frontier Constabulary.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 10.

Mr. Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, having investigated the best methods of resin production in France and the United States, will take charge of the resin factory at Shahdara, Lahore, on return next month.

The Hissar cattle farm will be taken over by the Punjab Government from the Government of India, and run on business principles.

THE VICEROY.

Construction of the Bomb Described.

A FAMILIAR MODEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 10.

The bulletin issued at Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a. m. to-day states:—

The progress made by his Excellency the Viceroy is being steadily maintained.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Fragments of the bomb thrown at the Viceroy at Delhi were sent to Calcutta for examination.

Details of the construction of the bomb have come to light. It appears, says the *Englishman*, that the machine was of a similar type to those used in previous outrages in Bengal. It was made of a cigarette tin, which contained picric acid, fulminate of mercury and Jute combs (sharp iron spikes technically known as "pins," attached to the rollers of jute-machines). The bomb, which exploded ten days previously at the house of one Abdur Rahman in Midnapore, was also filled with iron spikes. The idea of the cigarette tin used at Delhi, which is supposed to have had a cigarette label intact, was to enable the culprit to carry the machine about without causing suspicion.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

Report of the Educational Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 10.

The Government of India have forwarded to the Local Governments the report of the Conference on the education of the Domiciled Community. In the course of a covering letter, Mr. Sharp writer at the outset, that the Government of India desires to reiterate their adherence to the policy of reliance on private enterprise, guided by inspection and aided by grants from public funds. They are impressed, however, by the deeds of the Domiciled Community, and desire, as part of the general programme of educational improvement in India, that this community should receive a liberal measure of support in supplement to the increased efforts on its part to improve the education of its children. The first (page 12) relates to the bringing under education of those for whom no facilities are at present available. This is recognised in resolutions 13 and 15 (2) to be one of the most urgent needs of the community. The Government of India commend this matter to the special attention of local Governments. They have already made grants of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 a year respectively to the Local Governments of Bengal and Madras, in order to relieve the situation in Calcutta and Madras, where the state of the poorer members of the Domiciled Community was said to call for specially urgent attention. The fourth (page 36) regarding the formation of local syndicates or standing consultative committees, to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference is one to which much importance was attached by the Conference. The second, third and fifth deal respectively with a suggested experiment in training teachers with forms of trust deeds and with the importance of saving girls from mental and physical pressure. These are important matters on which the Government of India await the matured views of Local Governments.

CURTAILED OPIUM SALES.

It is hereby notified for general information that: (1) sales of Bengal certified opium from, and including, the sale fixed for May 1913, will be suspended until further notice; (2) at each of the monthly sales in the period, May to December 1913, not more than 575 chests of uncertified opium will be offered for sale, of which not more than 100 chests will be Patna and not more than 475 chests Benares, opium.

CASE AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

The suit filed by Mr. G. Narayaniah against Mrs. Besant for the removal from her custody and guardianship of the plaintiff's minor boys and the appointment of a fit and proper person as their guardian, came up for settlement of issues before Justice Bakewell to-day. After considerable argument on both sides, several issues were framed. The defendant waived her objection about the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case. His Lordship directed the plaintiff to submit within a week written particulars of the times and places at which the acts alleged in para. 5 of the plaint had occurred. The lists and affidavits on both sides are to be filed within ten days. The trial of the suit itself is fixed for February 12.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

Arrival in Bombay Yesterday.

The newly-appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, His Excellency Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, C.B., M.V.O., with Lady Peirse arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia." His Excellency's arrival was private. He landed at the Apollo Bunder about 9 a.m., and was accompanied by his Flag-Captain Capt. R. A. Nugent, his Secretary Mr. A. J. Carter and his Flag-Lieutenant Lieut. J. H. Smith Wright.

The "Arabia" arrived in harbour shortly before 6 a. m. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir A. E. Bethell boarded the vessel to meet his Excellency Rear-Admiral Peirse, when H.M.S. "Alert" hoisted Admiral Peirse's flag and a salute was fired in his honour, which was returned by the flagship "Highflyer."

The new Admiral succeeds His Excellency Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell, K.C.M.G., who, after delivering over charge, sails for England to-day, by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Macedonia."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The market for coal shares to-day was dull and uninteresting, the chief feature being auction sales of odd lots. The market closed quieter, with lower prices being accepted.

The jute market was better, owing to the firmer position at home, and business was done at Rs. 61 and Rs. 61-8 for this month, and Rs. 67 for February.

The gunny market had quite a good trade both in near and July-September positions, the market being quite firm.

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER II.

THE COMPACT.

The Baron Franz von Kerber was in evening dress. He was engrossed in the examination of a faded or discoloured document, when Royston was shown in to an apartment, nominally the drawing room, which the present tenant had converted into a spacious study. An immense map of the Red Sea littoral, drawn and coloured by hand, hung on one of the walls; there were several chart cases piled on a table; and a goodly number of books, mainly ancient tomes, were arranged on shelves or stacked on floor and chairs. This was the room of a worker. Von Kerber's elegant exterior was given a new element of importance by his surroundings.

That was as much as Royston could note before the Baron looked up from the letter he was reading. It demanded close scrutiny, because it was written in Persi-Arabic.

"Ah, glad to see you, Mr. King," he said affably. "Sit there," and he pointed to an empty chair. Dick knew that this seat in particular was selected because it would place him directly in front of a cluster of electric lights. He waited until the door was closed.

"By the way," he said, "why do you call me 'King'? That is not my name but it is rather extraordinary that you should have hit on it, because it is part of a nickname I had at school."

He was fully at ease now. Poverty and anxiety can throw even a Napoleon out of gear, but Richard Royzon was hard as granite in some ways, and the mere decision to go to South Africa had driven the day's distempered broodings from his mind.

"I thought I heard the officer who spoke to you in Buckingham Palace Road address you as King," explained von Kerber.

"Yes, that is ture," admitted Royson. He felt that it would savour of the ridiculous in his present circumstances, were he to state his nickname in full and explain the significance of it. In fact, he was resolved to accept the five-pound note which the Baron would probably offer him, and be thankful for it. Hence, the pseudonym rather soothed his pride.

Von Kerber placed the Arabic scrawl under a paper-weight. He was a man who plumed himself on a gift of accurate divination. Such a belief is fatal. For the third time that day he misunderstood the Englishman's hesitancy.

"What's in a name?" he quoted smilingly "Suppose I continue to call you King? It is short, and easily remembered, and your English names puzzle me more than your language, which is difficult enough, yes?"

"Then we can leave it at that," agreed Royson.

"I thought so. Well, to come to business. What can you do?"

It would be better, perhaps, if you told me what you want me to do."

"Can you ride?"

"Yes."

"Have you ever been to sea?"

Royson pricked up his ears at this. "The sea" suggested undreamed-of possibilities. And von Kerber certainly had the actor's facial art of conveying much more than the mere purport of his words. The map, the charts, assumed a new meaning. Were they cenic accessories? Had this foreigner taken the whim to send him abroad on some mission? He decided to be less curt in his statements.

"If I simply answered your question I should be compelled to say "No," he replied.

"So far as my actual sea-going is concerned, it has consisted of trips across the Channel when I was a boy. Yet I am a fair sailor I can handle a small yacht better than most men of my age. My experience is confined to a lake, but it is complete in that small way. And I taught myself the rudiments of navigation—as a pastime."

"Ah!"

The Baron expressed both surprise and gratification by the monosyllable. Royson was weighing his companion closely now and he came to the conclusion that there were qualities in that tall thin, somewhat effeminate personality which he had not detected during their brief meeting of the morning. Von Kerber was good looking, with something of the dignity and a good deal of the aspect of a bird of prey. His slender frame was well knit. His sinuous hands hinted at unexpected strength. Were Royson told that his possible employer was a master of the rapier he would have credited it. And the Baron, for his part, was rapidly changing the first-formed estimate of his guest.

"Pray forgive me if I seem to intrude on your personal affairs," he said, "but taking your own words, you are—how do you say it—"soulimm—aux abois——"

"Hard up. Yes?"

"What. You speak German, or is it French?"

"German, a little. I am understandable in French."

"Ah!"

Again Von Kerber paused. Royson smiled. Had he striven to mislead the other man as to his own character, he could not have succeeded so admirably. And the Baron read the smile according to his own diagnosis. He was sure that this well-educated, gentlemanly, yet morose-mannered young Englishman was under a cloud—that he had broken his country's laws, and been broken himself in the process. And Von Kerber was searching for men of that stamp. They would do things that others who pinned their faith to testimonials, certificates, and similar vouchers of repute, might shy at.

"I think you are one to be trusted?" he went on.

"I am glad you think that!"

"Yes. I soon make up my mind. And to-day you acted as one man among a thousand. Miss Fenshawe, the lady in the carriage, enlightened me afterwards. I only saw part of your fine behaviour. You were quick, and fearless. Those are the qualities I seek, but I demand obedience, too, and a still tongue, yes?"

"I would not betray a man who trusted me," said Dick. "If I disagreed with you I would leave you. I fell out with the son of my last employer, so I left him, a fortnight ago. Yet I have kept my reasons to myself.

The memory of that falling out was yet vivid. He had filled the position of foreign correspondence clerk to an export firm in the City. One evening, returning late to the office, he surprised the typist, a rather pretty girl, in tears. She blurted out some broken words which led him to interview the young gentleman who represented the budding talent of the house; and the result was lamentable. The senior partner dismissed him next day, telling him he was lucky he had escaped arrest for a murderous assault, and as for the girl, she was like the rest of her class, anxious only to inveigle a rich young fool into marriage. The point of view of both father and son was novel to Royson, and their ethics were vile, but he gave the girl, who was sent away at the same time, half of the six pounds he had in his pocket, and wished he had used his foot instead of his fist on the junior partner's face.

This, of course, had singularly little bearing on his declaration to von Kerber, who, metaphorically, stuck his talons into that portion of Royson's utterance that interested him. He bent across the table, leaning on his curved fingers, spread apart, like claws.

"Ah," he said, slowly. "That is good. You would not betray a man who trusted you. You mean that?"

"I do."

"Very well, then. I offer you the position of second mate on my yacht, the "Aphrodite." She is a sailing vessel, with auxiliary steam, a seaworthy craft, of 250 tons. I pay well, but I ask good service. The salary is £20 per month, all found. The captain, two officers, and fourteen men receive 10 per cent. of the gross profits of a certain undertaking—the gross profits, of remember—divided in proportion to their wages. If successful you share, small though it sounds, will be large enough to make you a comparatively rich man. Do you accept, yes?"

Dick Royson felt his heart thumping against his ribs. "Why, of course, I accept," he cried. "But your terms are so generous to a man without a profession, that I must ask you one thing. Is the affair such as an honest man can take part in?"

"It is. No one can cavil at its honesty. Yet we may encounter difficulties. There may be fighting

not against a government, but to defend our—our gains—from those who would rob us."

"I m with you, heart and soul," cried Royson, stirred out of his enforced calmness. "Indeed, I am exceedingly obliged to you. I am at a loss to account for my amazing good luck."

The Baron snapped his fingers with a fine air. "Good luck!" he exclaimed. "There is no such thing. A man with intelligence and nerve grasps the opportunity when it presents itself. You took it this morning. You may say that you might not have been given the chance. Nonsense, my dear Mr. King. Missing that, you would have found another. Let me tell you that I have created a place for you on the ship's roll. You took my fancy. I had already secured my crew. They are all Englishmen—stupid fellows, some of them, but trustworthy. You are a trustworthy race, yes?"

"That is our repute. I have met exceptions."

"Oh, as for that, every man has his price. That is why I pay well. Now, I am going out to dine. The "Aphrodite" sails this week. You will sign an agreement, yes?"

"Delighted," said Dick, though bitter experience had taught him that von Kerber's last question might reveal some disagreeable feature hitherto unseen, just as the sting of the scorpion lies in its tail.

The Baron handed him a printed document. "Read that," he said. "You need have no fear of legal quibbles. It contains nothing unreasonable, but I insist on its observance in letter and spirit."

Certainly, no unfair demand was made by the brief contract which Royson glanced at. He noticed that the "Aphrodite" was described as "owned by Hiram Fenshawe, Esq., of Chalfount Manor, Dorset, and Emperor's Gate, London, W.," while Baron Franz von Kerber figured as "controller and head of the expedition." The agreement was to hold good for six months, with an option, "vesting solely in the said Baron Franz von Kerber," to extend it, month by month, for another equal period. There were blanks for dates and figures, and one unusual clause read—

"The undersigned hereby promises not to divulge the vessel's destination or mission, should either, or both, become known to him; not to give any information which may lead to inquiry being made by others as to her destination or mission, and not to make any statement, in any form whatsoever as to the success or otherwise, of the voyage at its conclusion, unless at the request of the said Baron Franz von Kerber. The penalty for any infringement of this clause, of which Baron Franz von Kerber shall be the judge, shall be dismissal, without any indemnity on payment of the special bonus hereinafter recited."

Then followed the salary clause, and a stipulation as to the 10 per cent. share of the gross profits. The Baron's promises could not have been phrased in more straightforward style.

"Give me a pen," said Royson, placing the paper on a blotting pad.

There was an unconscious masterfulness in his voice and manner which seemed to startle von Kerber. In very truth, the younger man was overjoyed at the astounding turn taken by his fortunes. The restraint he had imposed on himself earlier was gone. He wanted to ring the Baron's hand, and hail him as his best friend. Perhaps the other deemed this attitude a trifle too free and easy in view of the relations that would exist between them in the near future.

"You will find a pen on the ink-stand," said he, quietly, stooping over some papers on a corner of the table. Then, he added, apparently as an afterthought—

"Don't forget your name, Mr. King."

The hint brought Royson back to earth. He signed "Richard King," dried the ink carefully, and marvelled a little at his re-christening and its sequel.

"When and where shall I report myself for duty, sir?" he asked.

Von Kerber looked up. His tone grew affable again, and Dick had learnt already that it is a token of weakness when a man insists on his own predominance.

"First let me fill in a date and the amount of your salary." The Baron completed and signed a duplicate. "Get that stamped at Somerset House, in case of accident," he continued. "I might have been killed this very day, you know. One of my servants will witness both documents. Before he comes in, put this envelope in your pocket. It contains half of your first month's salary in advance and you will find in it a card with the address of a firm of clothiers, who will supply your outfit free of charge. Call on them early to-morrow, as the time is short, and you are pretty long, yes! Report yourself to the same people at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. They will have your baggage ready, and give you full directions. From that moment, you are in my service. And now the order is silence, yes!"

While the Baron was speaking, he touched an electric bell. The waxed-faced manservant appeared, laboriously wrote "William Jenkins" where he was bid, and escorted Royson to the door. The Baron merely nodded when Dick said "Good-night, sir." He had picked up an opera hat and overcoat from a chair, but was bestowing a hasty farewell glance on the Persi-Arabic letter.

A closed carriage and pair of horses were standing in front of the house, and Royson recognised the coachman. It was the same Spong who had grovelled in the mud of Buckingham Palace Road nine hours ago. And the man knew him again, for he raised his whip in a deferential salute.

"Not much damage done this morning!" cried Dick.

"No, sir. I drow 'em home; afterwards, broken pole," said Spong.

"That's not the same pair, is it?"

"No, sir. This lot is theayter, the bays is park."

So Mr. Hiram Fenshawe, whoever he was, owned the yacht, and ran at least two fine equipages from his town house. He must be a wealthy man. Was he the father of that patrician maid whose gratitude had not stood the strain of Royson's gruffness? Or, it might be, her brother seeing that he was associated with von Kerber in some unusual enterprise! What was it? he wondered. "There may be fighting," said von Kerber. Dick was glad of that. He had taken a solemn vow to his dying mother that he would not become a soldier, and the dear lady died happy in the belief that she had snatched her son from the war-dragon which hat bereft her of a husband. The vow lay heavy on the boy's heart during many a year, for he was a born man-at-arms; but he had kept it, and meant to keep it, though not exactly according to the tenets of William Penn. Somehow, his mother's beautiful face, wanly exquisite in that unearthly light which foreshadows the merging of time into eternity, rose before him now as he passed from the aristocratic dimness of Prince's Gate into the glare and bustle of Knightsbridge. A newsboy rushed along, yelling at the top of his voice. The raucous cry took shape: "Kroojer's reply Lytest from Sath Hafrica. That days papers had spoken of probable war and Royson wanted to be there. He had dreamed of doing some work for the press, and was a reader and writer in this spare time while he kept his muscles fit by gymnastics. But those past yearnings were merged in his new calling. He was sailor now a filibuster of sorts. The bo'sn's whistle would take the place of the bugle call. Would that have pleased his mother? Well poor soul she had never imagined that her son would be compelled to chafe his life out at a City desk. The very air of London had become oppressive; the hurrying crowd was unsympathetic; to his new found joy of living; so without any well-defined motive he sought the ample solitude of the park.

Be it noted that he usually went straight from point without regard to obstacles. Hence in his devious wanderings of that remarkable day, he was departing from fixed habit and were he a student of astrology, he would assuredly have sought to ascertain what planets were in the ascendant at a quarter past ten in the morning, and half-past seven in the evening. For he had scarcely reached the quiet gloom of the trees when a man, who had followed him since he quitted von Kerbers house overtook him and touched his arm.

"Beg pardon," said the stranger, "but are you the gentleman who called on Baron von Kerber half an hour ago?"

"Yes!" Taken unawares, Dick was thrown off his guard for the instant.

"And you left his house just now?"

"Yes!"

"To prevent a mistake, may I ask your name?"

"Certainly. It is Royson, Richard Royson?"

"And address?"

A curious ring of satisfaction in the newcomer's voice carried a warning note with it. Dick was conscious, too, that he had departed from the new role assigned to him by his employer, yet it would be absurd to begin explaining that he was not know as Royson, but as King, in connection with von Kerber. The blunder annoyed him, and he faced his questioner squarely.

"Before I give you any more information I wan to know who you are," he said.

His downright way of speaking appeared to carry conviction.

"Well, Mr. Royson, I don't mind telling you that I am a private inquiry agent," was the ominous answer. "I am retained by a gentleman who brings a very serious charge against von Kerber, and, as I have reason to believe that you are only slightly mixed up in this affair at present, I am commissioned to offer you a handsome reward for any valuable information you may give my client or prosure for him in the future."

"Indeed!" said Dick, who was debating whether or not to knock the man down.

"Yes. We mean business, I assure you. This is no common matter. Von Kerber is an Austrian, and my client is an Italian. Perhaps you know how they hate each other as nations, and these two have a private quarrel as well."

"What does your employer want to find out?" asked Dick.

"Well, as a start, he wants to know why von Kerber is shipping a crew for a yacht called the 'Aphrodite'?"

"Then he has learned something already?"

"Oh, that was too easy. Any one can pump a half-drunken sailor.

The private inquiry agent spoke confidentially. He fancied he had secured the sort of "aide" he needed, a spy of superior intelligence.

"Suppose I give you that first item of news, what is the figure?"

"Say, a fiver.

But I am almost willing to pay that much for the pleasure of spreading your nose over your face."

There was a sudden gap between the two. Perhaps the stranger felt that the rawness of the atmosphere demanded brisk movement.

"Oh, that is it?" snarled he.

"Yes, that is it."

"You had better be careful what you are doing."

Dick had advanced a pace, but the agent sheered off twice as far, as though the air between them was not only cold but resilient.

"I shall be quite careful. Just one small punch, say a sovereign's worth. Come, that is cheap enough."

Then the man ran off at top speed, Royson could have caught him in a few strides, but he did not move. He had not meant to hit, only to scare, yet the incident was perplexing, and the more he pondered over it the less pleased he was at his own lack of finesse, as he might have learnt something without fear of indiscretion, seeing that he had nothing to tell. Nevertheless, his final decision was in favour of the first impulse. Von Kerber had treated him with confidence—why should he wish to possess any disturbing knowledge of von Kerber.

But he refused to be shadowed like a thief. He stepped out, left the park at Stanhope Gate, jumped on to a passing omnibus, changed it for another in the middle of Oxford Street, and walked down Regent Street with a well-founded belief that he had defeated espionage for the time. Thereafter he behaved exactly like several hundred thousand young men in London that night. He dined, bought some cigars, rare luxuries to him, went to a music hall soon wearied of its inanities and travelled by an early train to Brixton, where he rented cheap lodging.

He slept the sleep of sound digestion, which is so often confused with a good conscience and rose betimes. At a City tailoring establishment he was measured dubiously being far removed from a ready-breeches and boots in addition to a sea faring kit, while a sola topi or pith helmet appeared in the list.

He asked no questions, was assured that all would be in readiness at four o'clock next day, and found himself turned loose again in London at an early hour with nothing to do. And what do you think he did? He caught a Mansion House train to Victoria, waylaid the Guards a second time, marched with them valiantly to St. James's, and took a keen delight in their stately pageant. He saw his friend, Seymour, strolling to and fro with a brother officer in the tiny square, and watched him march back to Chelsea with the relieved guard.

Then, with all the zest of seeing London from a new standpoint, that of moneyed idleness, he strolled towards Hyde Park. He took the road known, as the Lsdie's Mile, crossed the Serpentine by the bridge, and came back by the Row. There, near the Albert Gate, crossing, a lady had reined in her chestnut hunter, and was talking to an old gentleman standing near the rails. Had Royson stared at her, he might have remembered the eyes, and the finely cut contours of nose, lips, and chin. But his acquaintance with fashionable society had been severed so completely that he was not aware of the new code which permits its votaries stare at a pretty woman; and a riding habit offers sharp contrast to a set of sables. He was passing, all unconscious of the interest he had aroused in the lady, when he heard her say—

"Why grandfather, their he is. Good-morning, Mr. King. Mr. Fenshawe and I were just talking about you."

(To be continued next Saturday).

BOMBAY THEATRICALS.

Amateur Performance of "A Man of Destiny."

The performance by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society of the "Yeomen of the Guard" having been postponed, their date at the Opera House was filled last night by the successful presentation by four amateurs of Bernard Shaw's short play, "A Man of Destiny." The piece is one which certainly displays all its author's whimsicality, if it shows in a lesser degree his ingenuity in plot and characterisation. It cannot be called an entirely satisfactory play; for, while its chief merit is its undeniable humour in dialogue, its character-drawing is grotesque, and it depends on situations which are palpably improbable. Forgiving these manifest defects, one may give oneself unreservedly to an enjoyment of the words of the play, which are at times philosophic, and at others satirical or broadly humorous. Of its satire, Napoleon's analysis of the British temperament is healing to a degree, and contains sufficient truth to rob it of excessive cynicism. Their lines, which are amongst the best in the play, were effectively delivered by Captain C. T. Davis, who as General Bonsparte again gave ready adaptability. One would scarcely imagine the cheerful humourist which Captain Davis has so often been in the role of Napoleon, but then one has to remember that this Napoleon is not the real one, but only one as Mr. Shaw imagines him in quite impossible circumstances. Captain Davis emerged very successfully from a difficult part and one may say with equal candour that Mrs. (Sk. John Graham, who played "the Strange Lady," did likewise. She may have been a trifle too melodramatic in her pleading to Napoleon, but she thoroughly made up for it by her very feminine management of her subject in the lighter passages of the piece. As "the Lieutenant" Captain Durance George made a fine figure in a very fine uniform, but in addition gave an excellent character-study of the thick-headed, casual soldier which he was intended to represent—such a soldier as only Mr. Shaw could have dreamt of. Finally Mr. B. E. Fissher was also successful as the ubiquitous and discursive innkeeper. The performance is to be repeated to-night, when an even larger audience may rely upon a diverting evening's amusement.

The play was preceded by a short series of the songs in which Mrs. Davis and Mr. G. Johnson were especially pleasing, and were enthusiastically encored. Mr. Gillett and Mrs. Chadwick completed this part of the programme.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

A pretty wedding was solemnised at the Cathedral, Bombay, yesterday. The contracting parties were Mr. S. T. Hollins, Indian Police, and Miss Ethel Sheffield of Kocksspring, Montennotte, Cork. The bride, who arrived by the P. & O. s.s. "Arabia" was given away by Mr. Sands of the U. P. Police, with whom and Mrs. Sands, she had travelled from England. The ceremony was conducted by Cannon Barham. Mr. S. T. Hollins is Superintendent of Police at Hardoi, U. P., having lately relinquished charge of the C. I. D. at Allahabad. He was supported as bestman by Mr. E. B. Belcher, Superintendent of Police, on special duty at Indore. The bride wore a white satin dress, and carried a shower bouquet and was attended by young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sands as bridemaid. After the breakfast, the happy couple left for Matheran.

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ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

appointments in the India Office." It is impossible not to sympathise with this point of view, but I think that certain of the Secretaryships, the political—and what the *Times* calls the Home Department—should as a rule, be reserved for Indian officials. If none of the superior posts are to be given to members of the Home Service, the efficiency of the department will be impaired. The best men who go up for and pass the C. S. examination will not go to the India Office. They will join one of the other departments where the prospects are even now better in some respects. For example, is it not uncommon for a Colonial Office clerk to rise to the position of a governorship, even of so important a governorship as that of Singapore.

INDIA OFFICE PENSIONERS.

A White Paper just issued contains an interesting return (moved for by Mr. MacCallum Scott) showing the present superannuation and retired allowances relating to the India Office. Here are a few of the items:—Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, £280; Sir George Birdwood, £373. 6s. 8d. in addition to an Indian Civil pension of £270 per annum; Sir E. G. Burls, £800; Sir Philip Hutchins, £280; Lord Kilbracken, £1,500; Sir Charles Lyall, £220; Sir A. G. Macpherson, £360; Major-General Sir O. R. Newmarch, £300; Mr. C. A. Tawney (late Librarian at the India Office) £200; Sir Horace Walpole, £1,000; Sir Henry Waterfield, £1,330; Sir F. Whitmore Smith, £733 6s.; the Hon. Sir Algernon West, as Deputy Director of Military Funds from 1886 to 1872, £80; and the Right Hon. Sir A. Wilson, £200. Sir A. Macpherson and Mr. A. Wilson receive in addition Indian Judicial Pensions of £1,200 each; Sirs Steuart Bayley, Phillip Hutchins, and Charles Lyall the Indian Civil Annuity of £1,000. Several of the other retired officials, besides Sir G. Birdwood, also draw in addition Indian pensions. Sir Algernon West, whom I had never personally connected with India, has also a pension amounting to the substantial sum of £1,253 6s. 8d. (the 6s. 8d. must be very welcome to him) from British funds. Among the "compensation allowances" that were being paid by the India Office, on March 12, 1912, are the following:—C. E. D. Black, Clerk for Geographical Records, £191 13s. 4d; Sir Clements Markham, who was at one time—I had quite forgotten the fact—an Assistant in the Correspondence Department of the India Office, £733. 6s. 8d; and Mr. B. J. Rose, who did a great deal of most useful work in connection with international exhibitions, £266 13s. 4d. which he, at any rate, has earned. There are also a number of ex-housemaids whose allowances range from £26 1s. 5d. to £13.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE'S PROJECT.

Sir Bradford Leslie will probably be encouraged to hammer away at his attractive scheme for beautifying and purifying Delhi, by what was said about it in the House of Common last Friday on the motion for the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. Sir J. D. Rees, after dealing at some length with the opium question, said:—"I understand that another question is to be raised by the hon. member for Somerset (Mr. King). I do not intend to enter into the merits, but there has been an important development of the question of the building of the new capital. I am not talking of the policy, but of how the capital should be built. I must refer to the question, as I was chairman of the meeting at which a paper was read on the subject by Mr. Bradford Leslie. This very eminent engineer, architect, and sanitarian, whose works speak for him all over India, and whose capacity is equalled only by his modesty, has made certain proposals on this subject, in which he has co-ordinated all the requirements of the situation from the administrative, sanitary, and economic points of view. I want the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, through his colleague, the Under-Secretary of State for War, and all the circumlocution that this involves, gradually to approach the India Office and urge the Secretary of State not to take into account the opinions of individuals, who too often are led away by their own views, and by what they have read on a particular subject—I am not now referring to the hon. member for Somerset—but to take into account the lecture of Sir Bradford Leslie, delivered before a very large and distinguished company of gentlemen peculiarly well qualified to express opinions upon this subject, every one of whom thoroughly agrees that it would be no satisfactory disposal of the matter to say that it is an impracticable scheme, but that Anglo-Indian and Indian public opinion will expect the Secretary of State to give the suggestions of this eminent engineer that full and careful consideration which they so thoroughly deserve. In so doing, he will be repaid by the gratitude which will be evinced for such an action by all those who are interested—of whom I, indeed, am one—in making this new capital, which I wish had never to be made, as good a capital as possible for the people of India, at as cheap a rate for the Indian taxpayer as it can possibly be accomplished.' The late Mr. King referred to the matter "There is" he said, after discussing the architecture of the new capital, "also a great sanitary question. Only the other day, a very eminent engineer delivered a lecture in London at a meeting, very largely attended by high authorities, in which he showed that the health of Delhi might be immensely improved by damming-up the River Jumna. It is a dry bed during part of the year, and if the river was dammed, there could be formed a beautiful place on the confines of the city. I will not enlarge upon that, but I hope it will be taken into consideration by the Town Planning Committee." Mr. Harold Baker in his reply said:—"He (Sir J. D. Rees) also made a suggestion, I believe, identical with that put forward by my hon. friend, the member for Somerset, with regard to the treatment of the River Jumna. That will receive most careful consideration when the actual plans and sanitary arrangements of the new city come to be dealt with.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday, held an inquest, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Bambai, aged eighteen years.

The deceased was living with her husband and her mother-in-law at Matunga. On Saturday last when she returned home after selling vegetables, her mother-in-law found her ornaments missing and asked her about it. She said she had left them with her mother. The deceased left home later and did not return, and her body was found floating in a well.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA'S CASE.

Complaint against Conduct of Prosecution.

EFFECT OF THE LIBEL.

Yesterday the hearing of the appeal in Dr. Sukhia's libel case was resumed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Kanga continuing his address, said that as regarded the telegrams which had passed between defendants No.1 and 2 in connection with the probability of a libel action by Dr. Sukhia, the explanation was in the evidence of the elder Marzban. The witness said that he wanted Dr. Sukhia to take all responsibility. As regarded the disclosure of the name of the informant, it showed "bona fides."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Sir Jamshedji who uttered the alleged libel is dead. B caused, A uttered the libel; B can not publish it and then escape the risk.

Mr. Kanga: Not escape the risk my lord but I am showing my "bona fides" As regards the challenge at the end of the letter, I say that I wrote the letter honestly and to show my "bona fides" I said that. As regards the aggravation of the damage by the publication of the libel in a newspaper, I have said that it was done in a Parsi paper, and the question of circulation among others is of very minor importance. The question of persistence is dealt with. We contend that there was complete justification and no malice. The last point is the cross-examination of plaintiff, which, it is said, aggravated the libel. As regards the appeal, there is one general question; whether the Appeal Court should at all interfere. It should not interfere, unless there has been misconduct or miscalculation by the jury. The case stands in the same position as in England.

The Chief Justice: Why were no costs granted in this case?

Mr. Kanga: The libel was so trivial. The defendant had only just overstepped the time, but the plaintiff ought not to have come to Court. As regards costs, we have Section 35 of the Civil Procedure Code, which leaves an entire discretion to the trying court. In our courts, the lower court has the fullest discretion about costs. When contemptuous damages are awarded no costs are paid.

The appeal, Mr. Kanga submitted, should be dismissed and the cross application maintained.

MR. DAVAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Davar for the second and third defendants then began his arguments. He said the only point left to him was the question raised about the payment of costs. The appellant in this Court was forced to take the question of costs only, as the libel was so trivial. At the very beginning of the trial, an attempt was made to create some sensation, and this unfortunately succeeded. From the very beginning, when Mr. Raikes opened the case, it was evident that he impressed the Court so much on the subject of the libel, that the Judge in his judgment several times referred to the greivance of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice: What do you refer to?

Mr. Davar: The conduct of the case. It was argued that, Sir Jamshedji being dead, the libel could not be proved. In my experience of thirteen years in this Court I can say that I and Mr. Wadia were never more grossly insulted than we were by Dr. Sukhia.

The Chief Justice: What has that to do with us? What is the relevancy?

Mr. Davar: I refer to the conduct of the case.

The Chief Justice: But what is the relevancy? What has Dr. Sukhia's rudeness to do with the case?

Mr. Davar: I am to show from the cross-examination that the case was conducted in a most provocative way by the prosecution. I had to appeal six times against the rudeness of Dr Sukhia, but the judge said such things could not be prevented. Dr. Sukhia, in his evidence, said that the defence counsel, Mr. Wadia himself, had created a row in a meeting in 1908. It was done to get the applause of the crowd. He did not apologise, but Mr. Raikes apologised for his client in re-examination.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: What you mean to say is that the witness behaved in such a way that he should not be given costs.

Mr. Davar: Dr. Sukhia was asked as to his profession as a veterinary surgeon, as our instructions were that he made nothing as a veterinary surgeon. By mistake Mr. Wadia's question about the death of the master of the horse treated, was put as in regard to the horse and was considered to be insulting. I am to say that Mr. Justice Beaman should have stigmatised Dr. Sukhia's behaviour more scathingly than he did. It was suggested that we insulted Dr. Sukhia. We did nothing of the kind of the trust. Dr. Sukhia charged the Marzbans with express malice but Dr. Sukhia even very recently appealed to the Marzbans to publish the whole of the acrimonious correspondence between him and the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, because the Secretary did not begin his letter with "Dear Sir" Dr. Sukhia attacked him strongly. It was in 1909 Dr. Sukhia charged the trustees with malice for not receiving, as alleged, Rs. 5,000 paid to the Panchayet Fund. Mr. Ratnagar in the letter merely says that Dr. Sukhia had unnecessarily harassed the trustees and attacked the paid Secretary, whose mouth was shut the trustees before accepting the Rs. 5,000 said that Dr. Sukhia should define the headings and the accounts and that they could not accept his mode of accounts. On this the trustees were threatened with being dragged to court. Later on Dr. Sukhia tries to be trustee. With Dr. Sukhia as a co-trustee Mr. Bomanji Petit refused to sit as a trustee. Dr. Kharagar was thought unfit to be a trustee by Dr. Sukhia because Mr. Kharegar was a Theosophist. Another Parsi gentleman, Mr. Limadulah, was thought by Dr. Sukhia to be unfit to take away part in Parsi affairs as he was a disciple of Mr. Ledbeatter. Dr. Sukhia prided himself on having called Mr. Bomanji Petit a liar at a certain meeting; this he did before a crowd of Parsis. In cross-examination Dr. Sukhia said that he was not ashamed to say that Mr. Bomanji Petit had no brains.

In re-examination the plaintiff and his counsel tried to recede from the attacks made by plaintiff on anybody and everybody in authority, because they thought it went against the plaintiff. Every statement Dr. Sukhia made in his speeches about other respectable people was withdrawn in cross-examination.

PERSONS ATTACKED.

Mr. Davar: In the case last cited the libel was of a most gross character, yet the complainant got only one penny damages. Dr. Sukhia begins his lecture by attacking Mr. Bomodilal, a solicitor of this Court, because he took part in the election of trustees, and in the Judin case he is attacked as one unfit to take any part in Parsi affairs as he was a follower of Ledbeatter and Theosophy. In the second speech Dr. Sukhia attacks his truthfulness, in absolutely false statements. Mr. Jehangir Petit was attacked by Dr. Sukhia because he had put forward a ticket which caused the former lose his candidature and he was asked the insulting question, what qualification he possessed except that of having money. Mr. Jeevanji Mody had to write to Dr. Sukhia to say that unless the tone in his letters were better they would not be replied to. Dr. Sukhia had applied for the post held by Mr. Jeevanji Mody and attacked the trustees because they paid Rs. 600 monthly to Mr. Mody as secretary of a fund not exceeding a crore of rupees.

Chief Justice: There is no evidence to show that the salary of the Secretary was increased after Dr. Sukhia had applied for the post.

Mr. Davar: No, he makes it a grievance that Mr. Mody is paid money for translating some works. The money was paid from the translation fund. The other man attacked is Manekji Oowasji Patel. Dr. Sukhia said the three would represent the masses. I shall now come to the libel, what it is and how it has affected Dr. Sukhia's reputation. How, and the occasion on which it, came to be written are on evidence. It was the first time that the election of trustees took place under the new scheme founed by Mr. Justice Davar. One hundred men were to be elected to form the Anjuman Committee, seventy of them by the masses, and the electors names were to be registered in D. register on payment of Rs. 5 by each. Sukhia represented the men of the register. He was a candidate for the trusteeship and not a member of the Committee. Dr. Sukhia collected a number of his following in a theatre and attacked Mr. Bomanji Petit there. He invited the reporters of all the newspapers to report his speeches. The "Iam-e-Jamshed" reporter attended but his paper published only a paragraph and said the speech had dealt exclusively with "married life" and "Theosophy." Only the "Sanj Vartamaa" published the speech in full.

Mr. Raikes: All the Gujarati papers except the "Jam-e-Jamshed" published the speeches in full.

Mr. Davar: That serves me better.

Mr. Raikes: So far as the reporters could take them. There was no shorthand reporter present.

Mr. Davar: Dr. Sukhia in the guise of an election speech attacked Mr. Bomanji Petit by dilating on "unmarried life" and discipleship of Ledbeatter. Counsel stated in reply to the Court that Dr. Sukhia was mistaken in saying he had seen Mr. Ratnagar once. It was the latter's brother he had seen as a broker on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Ratnagar was an orthodox Parsi, of the Conservative type. The beauty of the language in which Mr. Ratnagar had given his evidence had been spoilt in the official translation of the letter. The latter was a dignified and straightforward one and Counsel hoped to show it was not an attack as the Chief Justice had called it. What better medium he could have used than the "Jame-Jamshed!" A counter meeting would have been playing into the hands of Dr. Sukhia. In a community which was scattered all over Bombay, was it possible to reach only the members of the Parsi community through any medium? In this country there was no newspaper read exclusively by a single community except The "Jam-e-Jamshed," which had the largest circulation among Parsis was selected as the best medium to reach that community. There was practically no excessive publication. Dr. Sukhia was a public man who was full of life, a hard killer, very opinionative, very pugnacious and very obstructive. What was the libel that had injured him as a public man or private individual? What Sir Jamshedji had said could not injure Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: It has been held to be a libel.

Mr. Davar: I will deal with its triviality. How could it be an aggravated libel when it is said that Dr. Sukhia, as a public man, who wanted to take part in meetings, sent threats when he was not allowed to do so. Could it be looked upon as dishonourable for a public man to attempt to speak when stopped from doing so? It might lead to the stoppage of the meeting, but people would not think much worse of the man. How could it mean that Dr. Sukhia was a "badmash" as Mr. Raikes interpreted it?

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: One witness says that Dr. Sukhia has no reputation at all. We think the evidence shows that though Dr. Sukhia is an obscurity, he wants to be prominent by proposing and seconding resolutions. He is called a snob. It is a question of delicacy of sentiment where the language and manners are concerned. Your argument is that Dr. Sukhia has himself used much stronger language and has been paid in his own coin.

Mr. Davar: In our written statement we have said the meaning of the statement is not what the prosecution says. We have given instances of threats sent because the Judge held the passage to mean that threats had been sent. But what damages can he ask for? The Judge says he gave contemptuous damage.

Mr. Raikes: I ask for substantial damages as opposed to nominal or vindictive damages.

Chief Justice: The Judge says he ought not to have come to Court.

Mr. Davar: Yes. After seeing Dr. Sukhia's conduct in the witness-box, Mr. Justice Beaman awarded him contemptuous damage, and held that the action was unnecessary and he had been technically libelled. The grievances are ours and not Dr. Sukhia's. If the occasion is found to be privileged then your Lordships should dismiss the appeal and give us costs instead.

The Court here rose for the day.

ARMED DACOITY.

In the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao, Mr. Talyerkhan argued an appeal on behalf of Ise Asmal Adani, Asmal Muse Sanvi, Abraham Asmal Saleman, and Ahmed Bagas Umar, who had been convicted for dacoity and hurt with a pistol, under sections 397 and 395 of the I. P. C., by the Sessions Judge of Broach.

Mr. Talyerkhan said that it was a most astonishing and improbable story that had been got up by the prosecution, and it was still more astonshing that the Sessions Judge had believed it.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Who is the Judge?

Mr. Talyerkhan: Mr. Waterfield.

The first accused had been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment as he was said to have wounded the complainant with a pistol shot. The dacoity was committed at 8 p. m., when the complainant, Dhabhai Makam, himself a police patel of the village of Kasad (Broach), was sitting in the veranda on the 20th May. The first accused fired his pistol and the other accused, about twenty in number, entered the house. The dacoits looted the house. The first accused was convicted under sec. 397, and the rest under sec. 395, and they were all given five years' each. The accused, who were all dressed in black, went away with cash and property worth Rs. 3,000. One Limji, a neighbour, was also wounded by a pistol shot. It was said that dacoits bore pistols, guns and swords and one sword was found hidden underground some days after. Only four of the accused were arrested, one at Bombay. Information of the dacoity was given, not by the complainant, but by some one else.

The case for the defence was that it was an entirely trumped-up case brough up from jealousy, and the accused tried to prove an alibi.

The two assessors found the accused guilty, and the Court, agreeing with them, convicted and sentenced the prisoners.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reversed the conviction and sentence of the lower Court, and ordered the acquittal and discharge of all the accused. Their Lordships held that the four convicted persons were known enemies of the complainant, who had had them bound down to keep the peace, and it was fully known to the complainant that the first accused was on familiar terms with the complainant police patel's wife.

Their Lordships were extremely reluctant to interfere with the reasoned and considered judgment of the lower Court, especially as the Judge was supported by the two assessors. The case, however, was so serious, the punishment so heavy, and the evidence so bad, that their Lordships felt it their duty to acquit all the accused.

MOTION TO ENHANCE SENTENCE.

The Bombay High Court was moved by way of reference by Mr. E. Maconochie, District Magistrate, Dharwar, for the enhancement of the sentence of one month's reigorous imprisonment passed on one C. Anthony, who, as a servant, robbed his master, Major Anthony, the Civil Surgeon of Dharwar.

As articles were missed by the Civil Surgeon, a policeman disguised as a servant was set to watch and caught the culprit red-handed. The District Magistrate was not satisfied with the sentence passed on the accused by a subordinate magistrate, and referred the matter to the High Court for enhancement of the same, as he thought that such thefts by domestic servants called for exemplary punishment.

Their Lordships, however, after going through the record, did not see their way to interfere with the decision of the lower Court.

THE POLICE COURT.

NURSES IN COURT.

Mrs. Maunder, a woman who his said to be of African birth, and who practices as a nurse, yesterday appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of insult and assaul brought against her by Miss Ellen Barnard a resident of Imperial Mansions, the complainant's mother is a nurse and the complainant lives with her. The accused is their next-door neighbour. On the 18th of November last there was a call from one of Mrs. Barnard's patients. She was not at home at the time, and the man who came to call her asked the complainant to secure him the services of another nurse, and the complainant went to the accused's room, the accused, however, was not there. The man then mentioned the name of another nurse, and asked her to take him to her house. They went there, and the services of this nurse were engaged. The accused seemed to have heard of this, and was offended at it. On the evening of the same night, she went to the complainant's room, and took her to task in a most objectionable manner for not calling her when the man came for her. She used abusive language towards the complainant. On the next morning she again went to the room of the complainant, and there the accused not only abused her, but struck the complainant on the face with a saucer. The complainant's Ayah rushed up, and a further assault by the accused was averted. The matter was reported to the police.

Mr. J. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. D'Cunha defended the accused. Two witnesses were examined for the complainant. The defence stated that the insult was not on one side, and that the language used by the complainant was very provoking. His Worship believed the complainant's story and convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 4, and to pay Re. 1-8 towards the expenses of the complainant.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The case in which Jala Rawji, Samat Maina and Gocul were charged with uttering false coins, has been committed to the Sessions by the Third Presidency Magistrate. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested have been published already.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.,)

Furlough and Leave.—Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Batln the Sherwood Foresters, is granted 60 days privelege leave from the 9th January, or date of departure. 60 days Privelege leave is granted Lt.-Colonel C. C. Reilly, R. A. M. C., with effect from the 15th January.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

REGIMENTAL.

27th Light Cavalry.—Major J. L. Alexander Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. G. W. Moore, granted leave.

92nd Punjabis.—Captain H. T. H. Harris, Double Company Officer, 1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, on exchange with Captain J. H. F. Lakin, but to remain attached to the 1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles for the present.

1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain J. H. F. Lakin, Double Company Officer, 92nd Punjabis, is transferred in the same capacity on exchange with Captain H. T. H. Harris, and to remain seconded.

89th Punjabis.—Lt.-Colonel L. W. Y. Campbell and Major E. R. B. Murray are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Captain H. W. F. Ricketts to be officiating Double Company Commander.

86th Infantry.—Captain A. G. Frere to be officiating Double Company Commander.

2nd Rajput Lt. Infantry.—Captain J. R. Landale to be officiating Double Company Commander, vice Captain McCloverty, proceeded to England to join the Staff College.

18th Infantry.—Lieut. A. S. Brooke, to be officiating Double Company Commander.

12th Pioneers.—Captain C. C. Cunningham to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Lieut. K. D. Harris has been posted to the 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment, on exchange.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. J. V. Earle, 1st Bn., Sherwood Foresters, 9 months, ex-India; Capt. A. F. Chance 26th Battery, R. F. A., 6 months, ex-India. Capt. F. H. Stapleton, 1st Bn. Oxs. and Bucks Lt. Infantry, 9 months, ex-India; Capt. C. F. Henley, 1st Bn. Oxs and Bucks Lt. Infantry 8 months 20 days, ex-India; Lieut. J. J. Powell, 1st Bn. Oxs. and Bucks Lt. Infantry, 8 months, ex-India. Colonel C.H.U. Price, D.S.O., Indian Army, 9 months, ex-India. Lieut W. S. E. Money, 22nd Cavalry, 8 months ex-India; Lieuts G. M. Hutton, 22nd Cavalry 8 months ex-India 2nd Lieut. T. W. Muleahy Morgan, 2nd Bn., Royal Irish Fus., 8 months, ex-India; Lieut. K. S. Grove, 1st Bn. York and Lanc Regiment, 8 months, ex-India; Lieut. R. P. Wood, 1st Bn. York and Lanc.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

KILLING TIME.

There was a certain officer living in Hyderabad who, despite his civil duties, found time hand heavily on his hands, for Hyderabad contained few cheerful comrades with whom he could converse.

One day he sent a wire to Karachi (over one hundred miles away), and, using the name of another Hyderabad resident, reported himself defunct. The telegram read as follows: "Poor T. dead. Cholera. Funeral to-morrow, 5 p. m."

T. was popular at Karachi, so many of his friends arrayed themselves in mourning and combined to charter a special train, determining to pay him their last respects. On the journey T. was, of course, the main subject of conversation, and, as is customary, virtues were found for the supposed dead man which he never possessed.

The station of Hyderabad was ultimately reached, and T., bright and happy, waited on the platform.

Some of the gentlemen who during the journey had enlarged on T.'s virtues used some very bad language:—"Vanity Fair.

A CUSTOMER.

It was Sunday morning, and the conductor, as his 'bus rattled along, was perhaps not so wide awake as usual. At all events, he didn't observe the small boy who dashed out of an entry, piping, "Hi, there, stop!" and it was only when the stout old gent next the door had prodded him in the leg that the official became aware of the pursuing figure. "Stop the 'bus for the boy, conductor," observed the prodder. The conductor looked disparagingly at the chasing boy, but seeing that he was holding up a penny decided he must be a passenger, and stopped the 'bus. "Now, then, shaver, hop on," he said, when the boy panted up. "Who are you callin' 'shaver'?" inquired the youth, scornfully. "An' what d'you mean by running away from yer customers? 'Ere, mother wants two a'pennies for this penny; she's going to church."—"Glasgow News."

THE TURNING OF THE WORM.

An angle or fish worm will always crawl out of a lighted place into a dark one. Knowing this, Professor Yerkes put an angleworm which he was experimenting upon into a glass dish in which were two dark holes.

The right hand hole was merely a regular earth cavity. The left hand one, however, contained a mildly charged electric battery, the object of which is to give the worm a shock in case he should desire to poke himself into it.

According to last reports the angleworm had learned his lesson pretty well, and was continually going to the right when he was put into the glass dish. It is now proposed by Professor Yerkes to change the current in the holes, so as to train the worm to go four times to the right and then four times to the left, and so forth.—New York correspondent of the "Standard."

JOSEPH'S "GLAD RAGS."

We note that the American Baptist Publication Society is issuing a new Bible. According to the Rev. Dr. Fikes, the translators of this new version have aimed so far as it was consistent with strict interpretation of thought, to eliminate obsolete Elizabethan words and to replace them with words in modern use." We confess to no little curiosity to see a copy of this brought-down-to-date edition. We can scarcely imagine the Bible in modern phraseology. For instance, what verse of what chapter would "I should worry" fit in. We are also somewhat eager to learn whether Joseph's coat remains "a coat of many colours," or whether in the modern phraseology it appears; "Joseph wore some glad rags, believe me."—"Detroit Free Press."

"HOWLERS."

In our garden, pansies, vilers, and convulsions grow. Richard I. was called the lion earted becausen is heart was the same shape as a lion's.

My favourite animal is the cow because when it dies it can supply us with both beef and mutton

After asking, "What is a brasen serpent?" and waiting for some time before any reply was forthcoming, a Scripture Examiner was petrified by the answer, "Please", sir, its one wot cheeks yer.' School Howlers" from "The Holly Leaf."

PIANIST'S TROUBLES.

M. Paderewski will have reason to remember his last recital at Brighton. As a start he missed his train and was half-an-hour late in beginning. The Dome was not filled, as it usually has been when he has played there, although it is generally agreed that he is just now more wonderful than ever. During one of his pieces a woman from the street shouted something through the door, and during another a whole girl's school of inordinate length got noisly up and left.—"Sphere."

THEATRICAL PINCH.

Mr. Otis Skinner, playing in "Kismet" at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, is made the defendant in a £1,000 damage action, filed by Miss Mollie Quinn, of 1,220 Bremen-street. Miss Quinn is a "super" taking the part of "one of the rich lady buyers" and charges that Mr. Skinner pinched her on the left arm. She says her arm hurt so that she cried out with pain and hurried off the stage.—"New York Herold."

CAUSTIC CADDIE.

The caddie's chastening influence on the conceit of players has numberless anecdotal examples. One of the best of these is the following:—

"What sort of game does Mr. "Jones play?"

"He canna play nane."

"I'm going out with him to-morrow. I suppose I shall beat him."

"Na, ye will not."—"Windsor Magazine."

SHANGHAI PLAYGOERS.

The formal opening of premises of the newly formed Shanghai Playgoer's Society marks a distinct step forward in matters theatrical in the East. Already in many ways the distinction between East and West is less marked than it was a very few years ago, and for the change that is taking place Shanghai is to a great extent responsible. The community possesses in the Lyceum Theatre a house second to none in the East and few companies have ever had to complain of lack of support on the part of the public. Within recent seasons the work of one or two specially capable travelling companies has whetted the apetite of the community for more and better drams.

It is at this point that the Playgoers' Society has come into being. Sir Havilland de Sauzmarez, who declared the premises at the Astor House open yesterday evening, spoke of the benefit that should accrue both to this and other communities in the East through the work of this Society. He hoped that its success would be such as to induce others to follow its example, so that they might get more into touch with the West. Theatrical managers would find that in the Society they had a definite source of information as to the possibilities of Shanghai, and the Society, on the other hand, would be able to tell the managers what Shanghai wanted. It was a big scheme, of which this was only a beginning, but he felt that it was a very good beginning and he had much pleasure in declaring the rooms opeas.

At Sir Haviland's request, Mr. Allan Wilkie then addressed the meeting, Speaking at very short notice, he said he had little to say and in any case was unaccustomed to speaking without the promter near at hand. But he felt that there was a new school of legitimate drama in England—retarded, it might be, by the censorship—and that this Society was going to interest the Shanghai public in it, and to show, for example, that tragedy did not necessarily mean boredom. He congratulated the Society and wished it all success.

This closed the formal proceedings, but before leaving the numerous members and their friends present inspected the rooms and the opinion was general that the Society finds itself in very comfortable and appropriate quarters.—Extract from the North "China Daily News" December 17.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodaces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Dec. 24.

Sec Lieut Sir Thomas E K Leer, Dorset Queen's Own Yeomanry, to be A D C extra to Lord Chelmsford, Governor of New South Wales Feb 15.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Capt E S Chance, from R Welsh Fusiliers, to be Capt Dec 25.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut N K Worthington resigns his commission Dec 25.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Lieut T L Wall is seconded for service with No 1 Eastern Cavalry Depot Dec 9.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Sec Lieut L W Diggle to be Lieut Nov 11.

20th Hussars—Sec Lieut J K McConnel, from S R., to be Sec Lieut Dec 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The following Sergt Majors Warrant Officers to be Lieuts district officers:—W J Bell, T H Walker Dec 25.

R. H. and R. F. A.

Major W C Symon retires on retired pay Dec 25.

Superny Capt S W H Rawlins is restored to the establishment Dec 6.

Lieut C W M Ivens is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force (Dec 1).

The following supernumerary Lieuts are restored to the establishment:—E Clayton (Dec 1) and J D Campbell (Dec 6).

The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, under the provisions of Article 27, R Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—D G S Urmson, C F K Marshall (Dec 11).

Sec Lieut W J Odlum resigns his commission (Dec 25).

Capt A T McGrath to be an Adjutant, vice S W H Rawlins (Dec 6).

The following Sec Lieuts under the provisions of Article 27 of the R Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—A L P Griffith, T J Hutton, H S Ellis, G B Stallard, D R D Fisher, C L Bolton, P G M Ellis, E C A Schreiber, H J Glendinning, C W R Tuke, L L Jones Bateman, G O S Smyth J de H Chisholm-Batten, H W Crippin, C L Brereton, B A H Gage, G E W Franklyn, G A Cammell, C W Campbell, (Dec 23).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following superny Capts are restored to the establishment:—R R Hill, H F L Grant (Dec 1).

Lieut D D Haskard is seconded for service with Indian Mountain Artillery (Dec 6).

Sec Lieut F F J Ayrten resigns his commission Dec 25.

Lieut E D Matthews to be an Instructor in Gunnery Second Class Nov 16.

The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, under the provisions of Article 27 of the R Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—I P Smith, A H D Phillips, J W Cardaw, P Nevill, L C Bristow, J A Ritter Dec 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut-Col J S Purvis, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, retires on retired pay Dec 25.

Major A J Pilcher to be Lieut-Col, vice J S Purvis Dec 23.

The following Lieuts to be Capts under the provisions of Article 28, R Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—C W Bushell, G E Sopwith, J D Campbell, C H R Chesney, C O'R Edwards, K W Pye, A L Owen, H W Tomlinson, E Rogers, G L Hall, A G Rainsford-Hannay, G C V Penton, J P H Ouchterlony, A B Ogle, E B Cardew, J A Graeme, H T Morshead, W P Pakenham-Walsh, W D Beatty, F A Ferguson, J T Fisher, A N Paxton, B E Coke, A M Coode, L Chenevix-Trench, G F T Oakes, J A McQueen, W C H Prichard Dec 21.

The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieut:—E O Wheeler, C J S King, K Mac L Carnduff, G R H Deane, R W Oates, R L Bond, H R Sandford, O Slater, J H Stafford, K J Martin, E A Glennie, W A Fitz G Kerrich, G Streeten, R H S Housnell, J A C Pennycuick, L Simson, C E R Pottinger, W O Winter, H C B Weymss, C C Adams, G A Hutton, K D Yearsley A C Sykes, G N Macready, H S Brigge, J K Douglas, R S R Kerr (Dec 21).

Infantry.

Buffs (E Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut R McDougall to be Lieut (Aug 26); Corporal L P Causton, from R F (City of London Regt), to be Sec Lieut (Dec 25).

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Corporal E C Cross, from Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Sec Lieut (Dec 25).

Dorset Regt—Lieut W A T Bowly, from R Warwick- shire Regt, to be Capt (Dec 25).

Essex Regt—Capt C J Hobkirk to be Major (Nov 27.

Loyal N Lancs Regt—Lieut L T Allason to be Capt (Nov 27).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (R Berks Regt)—Capt A G E Bingley is placed on retired pay (Dec 22).

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wilts Regt)—Superny Capt E L Makin is restored to the establishment (Dec 1).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Sec Lieut the Hon L H Tennyson, from Coldstream Guards, to be Sec Lieut (Dec 25).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev C I Redford, Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplainto the Forces, Third Class Dec 17.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service,

Miss Ethel Fowler Stephenson to be Staff Nurse April 1, 1912.

Army Ordnance Department.

Conductor F T Primett, from the A O C., to be an Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the hon rank of Lieut Dec 25.

Memoranda.

Col F T Wallerstein, on completion of his period of service in command of a district, is placed on the half-pay list Dec 25.

The following Majors, Indian Army, to be Brevet Lieut-Cols:—W C Black, 12th Pioneers Kelat-i-Ghilzie Reg Assistant Military-Secretary and Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India; and A M S Elsmie, 56th Punjabi Rifles Frontier Force Dec 25.

Riding-master and Hon Lieut S G Sanders, 4th R Irish Dragoon Guards, to be granted the hon rank of Capt Dec 6

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry—R J Grewing, late Capt 4th Batt Princess Victoria's R Irish Fusiliers, to be Capt Dec 25; the following to be Sec Lieut:—J C Karn, late Cadet, Oxford University, O T C., W Lawe, late Cadet Sergt., Durham University O T C., G Weyman, late Cadet Sergt., Durham University O T C., E Wood, late Cadet, Colour-Sergt., Durham University, O T C.; C R Bailey, late Cadet Corporal, University of London O T C Dec 25.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—N K Worthington, late Lieut, 3rd Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut, with seniority as from Jan 26, 1910 (Dec 25).

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Sec Lieut (on probation) A K S Cuninghame is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Cork R G A—R G Lindley-Howlden to be Sec, Lieut (on probation) (Dec 25).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Sec Lieut (on probation) G de Havilland is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry.

3rd Batt King's Own (R Lancaster Regt)—Superny Lieut G L Uniacke to be Capt and to remain seconded (Dec 25).

3rd Batt R Sussex Regt—G S Middlemiss to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Dec 25.

War Office, 27th December.

REGULAR FORCES.

Royal Regiment of Artilery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony H. Short, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 28th December.

Major Francis W. D. Quinton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. H. Short. Dated 28th December.

Captain Gerald R. V. Kinsman to be Major. Dated 28th December.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Wilfrid T. Synnott retires on retired pay. Dated 28th December.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Thomas J. Potter to be Major. Dated 27th December.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony H. Short to be Colonel. Dated 30th August, 1911.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ONLY MURDERING HIS MUSIC.

Excuse me, said the detective, as he presented himself at the door of the music academy, but I hope you'll give me what information you have and not make any fuss.

What do you mean? was the indignant enquiry.

Why, that little affair, you know. I don't understand.

Why, you see, we got a tip from the house next door, that somebody here was murdering Richard Straus, and the chief sent me down to work up the case.

HIS INHERITANCE.

A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper had turned to his mother for consolation.

Mother, he asked, did grandpapa thrash father when he was a little boy?

Yes, answered his mother.

And did his father thrash him when he was little?

Yes.

And did his father thrash him?

Yes.

A pause.

Well, who started this thing?

JOHNNY, STOIC.

Mamma, said Johnny, as his mother was going out to make a call, if you will let me go just this one time, I won't ask for anything to eat.

Very well, said the mother, Get your hat.

Arrived at the house Johnny, perched on the edge of a big chair, became restless as savory odors came from the region of the kitchen. At last he blurted out—

There's a lot of pie and cake in this house.

The admonishing face of his mother recalled his promise, and he added—

But what's that to me?

ON THE JOB.

Herbert stood on a chair. The chair stood in the pantry.

The jam stood on the shelf. Herbert's mother stood on the threshold. Herbert stood his ground.

My son, said the mother, pointing at him with astonishment, I am s-u-r-prised! To think that my little boy would do a thing like that.

Herbert, resourceful and not at all abashed, looked his mother straight in the eye. Please do not interfere with the minnuvers of a boy scout, he said.

A boy scout?

Yes, mother, after supplies.

UNGRATEFUL BRUTE.

It was a very fine day and a picnic had bee arranged by the Society of Lady Vegetarains.

They were comfortably seated and waiting for the kettle to boil when, horror of horrors, a savage bull appeared on the scene.

Immediately a wild rush was made for safety, while the raging creature bounded after one lady, who unfortunately, had a redparasol. By great good fortune she nipped over the stile before it could reach her. Then regaining her breath, she turned round.

Oh, you ungrateful creature, she exclaimed. Here have I been a vegeterian all my life. There's gratitude for you!

FORCE OF HABIT.

One of the French marshals who had been defeated by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, tried to insult the duke, when the latter was visiting Paris. Louis Philippe had just introduced the marshal to the duke. Smarting under the memory of his defeats the marshal thought to slight Wellington by ostentatiously turning his back to him. Louis Phillippe was greatly displeased and apologised for his general's rudeness. Forgive him, sire," said the duke, I thought him to do that in Spain.

LOUIS CROSS-EYE.

A fine art collector, in describing some of his experiences when in search of curios, tells this story:—

"I once entered a shop," he says, "and the salesman pointed out to me a dilapidated chair. That there chair, sir, he informed me impressively, belonged to Louis Cross-eye, King of France. Louis Cross-eye?" I repeated incredulously. Why, there's no such person in French history! Oh, yes, there is, sir, insisted the salesman. And he showed me a ticket bearing the mark, Louis XI.

NOT THE ONLY ONE.

An eminent scientist and his wife were travelling to the north, where the former was to fulfil an engagement. The professor utilised some of the time spent in the train in rehearsing his speech in a low voice, using his hands to empnasise certain passages.

A lady who had been watching and listening leaned forward, and, tapping the scientist's wife on the shoulder, whispered feelingly:—

You have my sincere sympathy, my poor woman; I have one just like him at home.

TEPPERY.

Several inhabitants of a certain Hampshire village were discussing a departed sister, who had been given to good deeds but was rather too fond of dispensing sharp-spoken advice.

She was an excellent woman, said the deceased lady's pastor. She was constantly in the homes of the poor and afflicted. In fact, she was the salt of the earth.

She was more than that, remarkad a villager. She was the vinegar, the pepper, and the mustard as well. She was a perfect cruet-stand of virtues.

TOOK IT LYING DOWN.

Only that afternoon had the travelling show arrived, but now the merry business was in full swing.

"Now then, ladies an' gents," roared the showman in stentorian tones, "walk up and see the livegiant. He's the biggest giant you ever saw. Only two pence to see the real giant."

Business was not very brisk, however, and the more the showman strained his lungs, the feebler was the response to his invitation. The man grew angrier and angrier.

"Come, come," he cried at length, nearly exasperated. "Who wants to see the giant? Only here for one evening, off again to-morrow. Now, walk up please, and see the biggest man ever born nine feet high in this socks!"

"Nine feet's" ejaculated the unbelieving countryman. "'E ain't nine feet high. Why, your van ain, much higher than that."

"But he's not standing up." said the showman; "hes lying"

"Yes," retorted the countryman as he walked away with his hnads in his pockets and a smile on his good-natured face, "an' 'e ain't the only neither."

SIMPLE.

According to a visitor from the Far West civilisation has made great strides out there of late. The painless dentist, for instance, is an acknowledged fact.

One afternoon, says the traveller, I was nearly mad with toothache, when I reached a certain city and came face to face with an inscription over the door of a store.—

Teeth yanked out without a twinge.

Entering the place I asked for the dentist.

That's me, boss, replied a tall, rawboned fellow with an evil gleam in his eye.

Do you extract teeth painlessly? I asked.

That's jest it, he answered. Sit down.

I took my seat, the dentist produced a curious looking instrument from his coat-tail pocket, and shouted for his assistant.

The latter entered bearing an enormous club.

Now then remarked the dentist, addressing his assistant. I'm ready, Bill. Stun him!

And—concludes the narrator of the yarn—there you are. Very simple, isn't it?

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

A Sign of Excellence!

BLUE-CAP

CLAYMORE

WHISKY.

"O'er all the ills of life victorious."—*Burns.*

As Supplied to the House of Lords.

GREENLEES BROTHERS

Scotch Whisky Distillers: LONDON, GLASGOW & ARGYLESHIRE.

AGENTS:—D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).

STRACHAN & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.

DUMOUTHIE & Co., Agents in *Pondicherry*.

THE NEWEST IDEAS IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES

OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN

EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with ABSOLUTE SECURITY for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. O. C. B. WIMBUSH MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

O.T. A DRINK, A TONIC, AND A DIGESTIVE COMBINED

WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR GAS.

After Exercise

After exercise, O.T. is a Refreshing Drink. With plain cold water or ærated beverages it makes a blend that is really thirst-quenching and satisfying. For the moment it warms the palate, but it leaves you cooler afterwards. By taking O.T. you escape the risk of impurities in water, and the possible ill-effects on the stomach of cold draughts.

NO OTHER DRINK IN THE :: WORLD HAS BETTER :: GUARANTEES FOR PURITY AND GOODNESS

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Sheroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Malon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 9.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 1-2	3-16	
3 do. Reates ...	69 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 15-16		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	83 3-4	1-8	
Bar silver in London Spot ...	29 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	29 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2		
do. do. New York...	4·85 5-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 3-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay .....Rs. 10,000 at 1 4 3-32.
(Delayed owing to mutilation).
Transfers on Calcutta.....Rs. 700,000 at 1s 4 1-8d

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying order.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for South America.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£33,400,000	Inc. £ 2,100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,800,000	Dec. £ 4,400,000
Other Deposits	...41,800,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Government Securities	£13,700,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Other Securities	...32,700,000	Dec. £16,900,000
Notes and Gold	...23,200,000	Inc. £ 2,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Good business done.
Futures Easy.
Manchester Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 7·04—05"
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·75	6·73	6·72	6·70	6·69
—07	—08	—08	—08	—07
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·67	6·64	6·53	6·36	
—07	—07	—07	—06	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·37 May. 12·39.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·32 May. 12·34
New Orleans 10 a.m., March 12·61 May. 12·65

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	17,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	41,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000
Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·00—10
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·37—11	Declined owing to bearish Government Ginners Report and to longs unloading.
Futures—Month of May. 12·39—11	

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 11·16—3-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·57—18
Futures month of May. ... 12·61—18
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

Washington, Jan. 9.

GINNERS REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st January as 12,919,000 bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40 + 1-4
Do. Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 5-8+1-4
Do Months— ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barlette Russo —62 1-2lb ... No sellers.
Do. Months— ... .
Australian Wheat.— ... 36 5-8—Feb.-March Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Jan-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Tone Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 48 —1-2
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 44 9
Do. Months— ... April June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 1-4—3-8
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6 14 6 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Buyers—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 7-8 +1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4s 6 unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 87 5-8—3-8d
Copper Braziers ... £ 7 3-8 unchg
Yellow Metal ... £ 74 1-2—7-8

FREIGHTS—
Goals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS :—
"Highland," "Monary."

SUGAR—
German granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 6 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—To effect sales lower prices must be accepted.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 2—1d.
Months of Shipments ... Jan.—Sellers
9 7 1-4—1-2d.—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Fair business at easier rates.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 11 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 6—1 1-2d.
Month of Shipments ... Jan.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 10×18 C and F Calcutta ... 10 1 3-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Do. ... 10 1 3-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 8 1-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 9 3-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 11 1-4—July.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet. Small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
6 Boxes Gold Bulin.	Rs. 3,45 600	London	Chartered Bank
50 Boxes Sovs.	37,50,000	Port Said	do
17 Boxes Sovs.	9,000	London	National Bank
Bulns ...	10,52,160	do	do
20 Boxes Sovs.	22,50,000	Alexandria	do
1 Box Sovs ...	15,000	London	Eastern Bank
1 Box Gold Buln	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Jan. 1913

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	37,707
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	41	50,081

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bengal rate since	9th Jan. 1913	8	p. c.
Bank of Bombay "	" 27th Dec. 1912	8	"
Bank of Madras "	" 31st Dec. "	8	"

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. 3-32 for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4d. 11-32 for 3 months sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and 3 months' sight bills are still very scarce. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 8-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 1-2
Shanghai "	...212
Japan "	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 for Cash and 95 1-8 for the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 95 0 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 2 0

BULLION :—
The London market for bar silver yesterday closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward 29 5-16 for both positions, the decline being due to absence of buying orders. New York was 1-8 down at 63 5-8. The local market opened unchanged from yesterday's closing rates and advanced 1-8 during the early part of the day, but the advance was subsequently lost and rates close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian " ...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	"	16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	72 11 0
1st Settlement ...	"	73 0 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	73 5 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	82 1 0
1st Settlement ...	"	82 6 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	82 11 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 63·10 lakhs Bills, and 56·80 lakhs T. T. tenderers at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively receiving 10 per cent of their applications. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 123·90 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 120 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 20th December and arrived to-day with the mail of the 27th December brings £30,000 silver £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs.	28,50,000
Bombay	... "	32,80,000
Madras	... "	3,90,000
Total...	... "	65,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 27th December and comes with the mail of the 3rd January brings £140,000 bar gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	33,40,000
Bombay	... "	20,20,000
Madras	... "	7,50,000
Total...	... "	61,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd January and comes with the mail of the 10th January bringe £120,000 bar Gold for Bombay and the the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ... —	...Rs.	33,20,000
Bombay	... "	18,50,000
Madras	... "	11,50,000
Total...	... "	63,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the devious one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,01,000	.....
Other Deposits.....	39,39,000	.....
Sundries	.....	3,45,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	38,000
Other Authorised Securities	unchgd	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	30,03,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	20,25,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	10,14,000
Bullion	.....	39,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,53,000	.....
Sundries.....	1,40,000	.....
Cash	39,00,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week..	99,744	80,243	+ 19,501
Receipts from 1st to 2nd Jan.... ...	652,828	542,734	+110,094
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	6,572	23,26	+ 4,246
China ...			
Japan ...	76,740	19,025	+ 57,715
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	83,312	21,351	+ 61,961
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 2nd Jan.			
Europe ...	69,751	44,293	+ 25,458
China ...	2,514	480	+ 2,034
Japan ...	147,211	161,326	—14,115
Coast Ports ...	5,788	11,296	— 5,508
Total...	225,264	217,395	+ 7,869
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	5,927	4,037	+ 1,890
China ...			
Japan ...	8,852	16,213	— 7,361
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st December, 1912 6,538 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 4th Jan. 1913—4,020 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	Bales. 16,163	Bales. 99,590	Bales. 85,816
Central India... ...	4,088	8,210	13,413
Barsee and Nagur ...	6,292	32,138	11,189
Berar	17,443	118,466	140,805
Central Provinces ...	12,432	55,924	132,399
Total Comras ...	56,447	314,328	383,622
Dholleras	12,593	26,810	5,823
Broach	94	104	22,735
Compta and Dharwar.	1,460	10,579	17,470
Westerns ...	960	13,116	
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	16,939	227,620	47,808
Bengals. (Bajputana)	4,604	20,159	4,696
Sind	5,924	25,792	22,485
Persian	52	584	451
American	487	12,167	29,299
Egyptian	123	620	427
Other sorts	25	949	7,918
Total ...	99,744	652,828	542,734

a Or 9,895 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	400,000 (a)
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 9th Jan., 1913	652,828
	1,052,828
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 9th Jan. 1913 ...	225,264
	827,564
Less Afloat	14,779
	812,785
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	286,000
	526,785
Less up-country by rail	10,558
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 10th Jan., 1913 ...	516,227

(a) Revised.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
There has been a gradual and steady decline in the American markets during the past week, which up to Wednesday last amounted to 39 points in March future in New York and 33 points in May future, while spot cotton was 30 points lower. The decline has been due to various causes chiefly speculative, longs unloading and bear pressure having been accentuated by political uneasiness; the uncertainty regarding a satisfactory termination of the Peace Conference causing a nervous feeling in the market. The political out-look is now more encouraging and a considerable short interest in cotton exists. It is, therefore probable that prices are grounding and that a reaction is likely in the near future, the Liverpool market has been less affected that the American markets, and spot sales in Liverpool have been fairly large, while spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton.

The eighth ginners Report received here this morning gives the number of bales ginned up to 1st January 1913 as 12,919,000. The total quantity ginned since the previous report is 494,000 bales, against 547,000 bales last year, and 561,000 in 1908-09. The report is considered bearish, and a further decline is advised of 11 points in New York futures and 18 points in New Orleans futures. A reaction is now probable, as the decline in the American markets has been unjustified, and is due mainly to manipulation. The Ginners report is about what was expected.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	12·37	12·37	—·00
" May ...	12·33	12·39	—·44
Spot ...	13·40	13·00	—·40
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar. ...	13·01	12·57	—·44
" May ...	13·05	12·61	—·44
Spot ...	12 15-16	12 11·16	—1·4
Liverpool—			
Futures Jan.-Feb...	6·86	6·75	—·11
" Apr.-May...	6·78	6·70	—·08
Spot ...	7·11	7·04	—·07

Fluctuations in the local market have been moderate, the "sutia" rates, good Broach and fully good Bengals, having been chiefly affected. The highest price touched for good Broach during the week has been Rs 326 and naif and the lowest Rs. 320. A fair business has been done in the bazaar. For other descriptions the enquiry has generally been limited, though on one or two occasions a moderate business was done for Japan for February and March delivery Oomras styles being in demand. The last day or two there has been little doing and prices have fluctuated only Rs. 2 to 3. To-day the market opens quiet at Rs. 320 to 21, for good Broach, Rs. 317 for fine Kaangaon Akola January and Rs. 279 for fine M. G. Bengal January. There is some enquiry for high-class Oomras.

Except on one occasion the demand for ready cotton has been poor, and, with heavy receipts, stocks are accumulating. There are many anxious sellers, but buyers for the most part are indifferent and prices are easier for most varieties. The chief enquiry has been for high-class Cotton, and the best lots of Wardha Hinganghat and Nagpur styles, as also superfine Bengals, show little change in values. Shippers have been the best buyers. Mills are quiet, and are buying little in the hopes of getting in as lower prices later on.

The market has been quiet but steady during the day, with some enquiry for Oomras styles for this months delivery. Rates close as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	332-3	March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	320	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	336-7	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	334	"
Fine M. G. Ycotmal	"	331-2	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	327	"
F. M. G. Dhamangaon-Akola...	"	317-18	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	301	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	290	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	279	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	268	Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar	"	328	Ap.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	28,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·75	6·73	6·73
unchgd	unchgd	+01
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6·71	6·70	6·68
+01	+01	+01
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·65	6·54	6 33
+01	+01	+02

FREIGHTS.

The market during the past week has been quiet but steady and only a small business is reported. Relets have been done in most of the steamers now loading.

ANTWERP.—About 500 tons ready at 14s. 6d. light seeds.

DUNKIRK.—400 tons ready at 17s. light seeds 19s. seeds.

HAVRE.—300 tons light seeds at 18s., and 250 at 19s. ready.

HULL.—4,000 tons light seeds at 16s. 6d. January loading.

The following are rates:—January.

ANTWERP...	17s. light seeds per 19s.	Sds	Cttn.
DUNKIRK ...	17s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	"	"
HAMBURG...	17s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	"	"
MARSEILLES.	17s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	"	"
LIVERPOOL.			
GENOA ...	17s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	"	"
HAVRE.....	" 20s.	"	"
HULL ...	16s. 9d. light cargo	"	"

March 3d. less than February-April-June 6d. less than February. P. P. February-June 20s.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
Early in the week the tone of the market was steadier owing to better advices from home, but later on the home markets again showed signs of weakness and rates here have given way. There has been little business doing, but the general feeling is that prices are somewhere near the bottom, and a reaction is looked for later on. The market however closes weak.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
April-May. ... ... " 8 11 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
There has been a moderate enquiry for ready seed Reports from up country regarding the new crop are not so satisfactory, and rain is much needed.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi, Apl-May ... Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 10 0 B.T.
" Yellow " ... Rs. 8 5 0 "

WHEAT:—
In sympathy with the home markets the market here has ruled steady to firm and a moderate business has been done at rather better rates.

We quote :—
Ready White Pissi 85 per cent. Rs. 5 7 6 R.T.
" " Delhi " 5 6 6 "
" " Cawnpore " 5 5 6 "
White Delhi, Apl-May. " 5 8 9 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
The tone of the market has been firm and prices have advanced during the week, a fair business having been done.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 p. c. Rs. 58 8 0
Small White 15 p. c. ... " 58 0 0
Mimbara ... ... " 60 0 0
Red Khandwa ... ... " 54 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 49 0 0
White Secunderabad 90... " 58 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 63 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is steadier but there is little business doing as stocks are small.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 13 0 0 B.T
Forward ... ... " 12 6 0 "

CASTORSEED :—
This market has also been steadier with a fair enquiry.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0
Apl-May ... ... " 35 8 0

COTTONSEED ;—
A fair business has been done and the market is steady at our quotations.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0 to Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Moderate fluctuations have occurred and the close the market is as under.

We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 46 8 0
Small ... ... " 45 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
A small business has been done and the market is steady.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Forward... ... ... " 8 12 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	99,774	bales.
Wheat	81,591	owts.
Linseed	3,068	"
Rapeseed	246	"
Gingellyseed	73,345	"
Poppyseed	114	"
Groundnuts...	58,860	"
Castorseed	11,326	"
Rice	101,013	"
Myrabollams.	25,905	"
Cottonseed	106,052	"
Mowrasseed	1,860	"
Gram	50,540	"
Joowar	14,775	"
Maize	250	"
Barley	3,269	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has continued firm though the the volume of business passing is still very moderate. There has been seen enquiry for 10s. and 20s. and rather better prices have been paid, 10s. having fetched 7 7-16 to 7 5-8 annas, and 20s. 8 1-8 to 8 11-16 annas. Sellers remain firm. At the close market is steady.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Hongkong.....	1,025
Unsold stock at Do	14,500
Uncleared at Do	20,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—We have no change to report in this market, which continues quiet.

GREY GOODS :—Market quiet with a moderate business passing at steady prices.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is dull. There is very little demand for printed goods, but prices are keeping up in sympathy with the firmness at home.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The local market is quiet with a moderate demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The home market remains very firm. There is no demand in the local maket at present.

DHOOTIES :—The home market is quiet with little business doing. The Bombay market is also quiet with a moderate enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—In sympathy with weaker advices from Home our market has gone slightly easier.

COAL MARKET.

The market still remains high and sellers are still offering very restricted supplies only. Freight rates again show a tendency to advance.

Approximate quotations are:—

	Rs.
Powell Duffryn	24 0 0
Davisons West Hartley ...	23 0 0
Hastings Hartly ...	22 11 0
Desherghur	19 8 0
Jherriah	17 0 0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camelia in Brand tins ...125		per 2 tins " 4 0 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 4 0 9
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		per 8 l gals. " 8 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins 125°		" 4 0 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 6 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4 0 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 12 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 2 6
Shell 150 cases per case.....	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 8 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil-Companys Limited's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week with fair amount of business reported. Cotton mill shares have to some extent improved in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,737 1-2; Bank of Indian shares are steady at Rs. 65; Bank of Baroda shares have improved to Rs. 72 1-2; Bombay Merchant Bank shares are steady at Rs. 13; India Specie, Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 71 1-2; Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 94. In Mill Companies Bombay United have improved to Rs. 525; Century to Rs. 295; Central India to Rs. 2,230; China to Rs. 800; Colaba Land and Mill Companies shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,530, for February settlements; Crescents to Rs. 115; Currimbhoys to Rs. 1,120; Davids to Rs. 4964 and Emperor Edward are steady at Rs. 505; Fazulbhoy mill shares are steady at Rs. 505; Finlays have improved to Rs. 393 3-4; Jamsheds have improved to Rs. 195; Kohinoors to Rs. 805; Machavji Dharamsay to Rs. 1,600; Maneckjee Petit to Rs. 3,150; New great Eastern to Rs. 267 1-2; New City of Bombay to Rs, 1,060; Phoenix to Rs. 147 1-2; Standards to Rs. 1,405; Sun Mills to Rs. 135; Swan Mills to Rs. 292 1-2; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,740; Textiles to Rs. 1,540. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation an steady are Rs. 565. A large number of Bombay E. S. Company Limited Ordinary Shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 181; and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 181; Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 980; Bomby Steam N. Company Ordinary Shares at Rs. 270 and Preference Shares at Rs. 277 1-2; Central India Mining Company Shares are quiet at Rs. 33 1-2; Port Canning Land Impt. Company have ruled at and about Rs. 810; Shivrajpurs have improved to Rs. 21 3-4; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary Shares have gradually improved to Rs. 94 1-2; for February settlement and Deferred Shares to Rs. 194; and Preference have changed hands at Rs 173; Treacher's have been put through at Rs. 487 1-2. In Press Companies, New Mofusils have improved to Rs. 830; New Berars are quiet at Rs. 555. Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 695; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 138; Sindh Light Railway Shares at Rs. 134; Tapty Valley Railway Shares at Rs. 567 1-2 to Rs. 570; Guzerat Railways at Rs. 121 and Central Provinces to Rs. 68 to 69. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	16,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000 do.
Exports to Continent	1,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00—10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar..	12·37—11
Future Cotton at New York—May..	12·39—11
Spot closing tone—Quiet—Futures closing tone—	Steady

General Tone Market opened:—
Lower and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation, later ladvanced on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12 11-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·57—16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·61—18
Spot closing tone—Quiet—Futures closing tone—	Quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

GINNERS REPORT.

The U. S. Dept.—Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st instant as 12,920,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened
for spot ... ...Quiet and closed Easier.
Do. The Liverpool market closed
for futures ... ... Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed
for East Indian ... ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat ... ...
Total Day's Imports 7,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown 10 1-16
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11 3-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1-2
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 7·04—5
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Jan.-Feb. ...	...	...	6·75—7
Feb.-Mar. ...	...	...	6·73—8
Mar.-Apr. ...	...	...	6·72—8
Apr.-May ...	...	...	6·70—3
May-June ...	...	...	6·69—7
June-July ...	...	...	6·67—7
July-Aug. ...	...	...	6·64—7
Aug.-Sep. ...	...	...	6·53—7
Sep.-Oct. ...	...	...	6·36—6

MANCHESTER, Jan. 9.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Firm with rather quieter tone.
Fair enquiry for, Shirting Dhoties and Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—45 Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk— 50 "
Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 1 1-2 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market For lower prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£23-12-6 "
do ...Mar.-Apr.—£23- 0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed. Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg 68 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady.
Rapeseed Yellw Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hull—£6-15-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Fir

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Beadon Bryant, Inspector-General of Forests, will retire under the fifty-five years rule in April.

All officers of the Commerce and Industry Department are now at Delhi

The Maharaja of Mysore has appointed Mr. Kantaraj Urs to be Second Councillor, vice the late Mr. Devaraj Urs.

During last month, 1,964 Kabulis arrived in Calcutta, of whom all but 200 left for various up-country stations.

Moulvie Wahed Hossain, vakil of the High Court, Calcutta, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Bernard Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, will proceed home on leave about the end of February.

The Companies Bill is now ready for further advancement, and the only Provincial Government who has not yet sent in their views is Madras, and their opinions are expected almost immediately.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, visited the Tendula Canal head works on Monday and is at present on tour with Lady Robertson.

Mr. William E. Blackstone, of Chicago, who has been spending the past year or more in China, is now visiting India as a friend and patron of Christian Missions, arrived in Allahabad last Friday.

Prince Golam Mahomed, the newly appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Deputy Sheriff, took their seats for the first time at the Calcutta High Court Sessions on Monday.

Tar Macadam is being widely used on the Darjeeling roads with excellent effect. At present the road leading past the Post and Telegraph Office is being macadamised. It is expected by the time the season commences and traffic starts the chief roads will be finished.

Experimental cultivation of lucerne is being considered in Ceylon, as the article is of considerable value in the raising of horses, cattle and ostriches. In the Argentine, it is the staple crop for both horses and cattle, while in Africa it is used as food for ostriches.

Mr. K. J. Saunders, who recently arrived in Calcutta, from Ceylon, to take up the general secretaryship of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s returns to Ceylon, to take up the management of the new Ceylon university hostel, which is now under construction.

At one time the Government of Madras used to experience a good deal of difficulty in nominating a Mahomedan to represent the community on the Legislative Council, but the opportunity makes the man and now, says the "Madras Mail," that the elective principle has been introduced, there is apparently no difficulty whatever in securing suitable Mahomedan Councillors.

The following teams have already entered for the Infantry Polo Tournament, which commences at Delhi on the 17th February:—5th Fusiliers; Welsh Fusiliers; 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment; 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles; 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles; 68th Durham Light Infantry; Seaforth Highlanders; Rifle Brigade; 2nd Gurkhas.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces as unofficial members of the Provincial Legislative Council: His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, the Kunwar Sahib of Benares, Raja Sir M. Tassadaq Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad, Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan of Pahasu, Mr. Farquhar Mackinnon of Gorakhpur, and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru of Allahabad.

The retirement of Colonel C. J. W. Grant, V. C. (Grant of Manipur) is announced. He was promoted full Colonel on the 10th February, 1910, and ceased to be employed a year later. It is nearly twenty-one years since, as a subaltern, he came into world-wide fame by successfully defying with his little command of Gurkhas at the village of Thobal, the whole forces of the Manipur States, flushed with the excitement of a rebellion and exasperated by the atrocities with which it has been accompanied.

According to the "Pall Mall Gazette" "A retired Indian colonel—naturally unmarried—with charming rooms off Bury-street, has invented a new hobby for collectors. He collects liqueurs, and in his 'library' he has shelves and shelves of bottles of rare, almost extinct, or almost unknown, liqueurs. He just tastes them, and then seals them again. For the ordinary liquors of the restaurant he has no use. His taste is most esoteric. In time he may write a book about them."

Among other progressive movements the Mysore State itself responsible for a State life insurance scheme for Government employes. The latest report on the workings of the scheme, which covers the year 1910-11, indicates that it is in a prosperous condition and fulfils a useful purpose. The Government has recently decided to enlarge the scheme by the addition of a family pension branch, by which Government employes could obtain payment after death of pensions to their families and dependents, in addition to the bonus from the ordinary insurance branch.

The prospects of the Punjab wheat harvest, as disclosed in the first official forecast, are surprisingly good considering how early the monsoon of 1912, withdrew from Upper India North of the Beas the Punjab had no rain after the middle of August. Yet the total area under wheat is estimated as 8,170,500 acres as against an estimate of 7,896,500 this time last year. Last year's estimate, however, was strangely short of the realities of the situation and unless a similar miscalculation has occurred again, which is not likely, the probability is that there is less land under wheat now than there was a twelve month ago, though still something over the average.

It seems a pity that while Calcutta with racing, polo, golf, cricket, and tennis, is satisfying its appetite for sport, Poona should be so badly off. Here we are limited says the "Poona Mail" to very homoepathic doses of polo and tennis. In other years we have had an excellent boxing tournament included in the fortnight, but lack of outside support and consequent inadequacy of funds has caused the event to be suspended for this year at least. With tennis it is very much the same. Colonel Perkins has purchased and offered an excellent shield for competition between clubs attached to various offices in the Command, but this cannot take place, because there are insufficient entries. Our hockey, at present, is only of the practice sort; so is polo and, we presume, golf. We are now in the most pleasant time of the year, enjoying splendid weather, and the stranger within our gates must wonder at the remarkable apathy of the station and its people. What a pity it is that we cannot have a rousing of the dry bones.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam is keenly interested in developing the use of tea boxes of local manufacture, and with a view to the encouragement of this he has already temporarily remitted the royalty on all tea boxes or timber used for their manufacture. Experiments are in progress to render the local timbers less subject to decay and to attacks by insects, and efforts will be made to reserve areas in convenient situations containing suitable timber for the manufacture of tea boxes by sawmills. The Forest Department are also endeavouring to promote the use of a greater variety of timbers than at present obtains for the manufacture of these boxes. In the Assam Valley, local boxes are made of simul and to some extent of konkan, while in the Surma Valley many other timbers are used. In different localities, different woods are found and a list has, therefore, been circulated to the Assam Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association giving a list of those which might be suitable for the purposes of the trade; and asking for opinions on the qualities of those that have been experimented with.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Dec. 27.

If ever the expression "London is empty" is more than a phrase, Boxing Day supplied the occasion. There is generally a certain amount of traffic on Christmas Day. At St. Pancras and other churches the morning is given up to weddings, while in the evening there are numbers of people returning from visits to friends. But on the morning of Boxing Day London was a waste. Down a long vista of Oxford-street a solitary motor-omnibus held possession of the road-way, and a few miserable wayfarers, struggling with recalcitrant umbrellas, fought their way along the pavement or sheltered in doorways. It was a mournful holiday.

This Christmas York Cottage is full to overflowing with a happy family party, which makes it impossible for their Majesties to entertain any extraneous guests. But at Sandringham Queen Alexandra, besides her daughters and her grandchildren, gathered round her a small number of personal friends and members of her household, past and present, who year by year have spent Christmas with her Majesty, both in the lifetime of the late King and since her widowhood. The Marquise d'Hautpoul, Lord and Lady Knollys, Mr. Edward Knollys, the Marquis de Soveral, Sir Charles Frederick, Sir Sidney Greville, and Mr. Henry Stonor were included, as usual, among her Majesty's guests. With the exception of the Marquise d'Hautpoul, Lady Knollys, and, of course, M. de Soveral, all the other guests of her Majesty formed part of the Royal Household in the last reign, including Mr. Edward Knollys, who was Page of Honour to Queen Alexandra.

The late Edouard Detaille is perhaps best known over here by his grate equestrian picture of King Edward, who was a great admirer of his work. This fine portrait now hangs in the large dinning-room belonging to the suite of private apartments at Windsor. Here also is the picture of Queen Victoria by Benjamin Constant, which the late King preferred to any other portrait ever done of his mother. Benjamin Constant used to tell a story against himself apropos of this picture. When it came to painting the ribbon too the Garter, the artist and his Royal model could not agree on the subject of the colour. Queen Victoria maintained that he had made the ribbon to green, and in order that he might get the proper shade, sent him a Garter ribbon to paint from. For one brief moment Benjamin Constant, having forgotten the discussion, imagined that her late Majesty had bestowed on him the greatest English Order as a reward for his picture. Edouard Detaille was a keen collector of military flags, and owned some of the rarest examples of blazonry in the world. Among his treasures were numerous standards of the Revolution bearing boastful mottoes, as "The 57th cannot be stopped by anything," "The 25th has covered itself," "The enemy cannot face us." His collection also includes the flag of the Mousquetaires of Louis XIV., the standard of the French Guards, and rare Swiss and German banners, interesting alike for their history and their curious and elaborate armorial decoration.

What exactly is the significance of that remark in the Hullo, Ragtime!" revue at the Hippodrome where one of the characters says to another that he knew she was an actress because he "saw her last night at Ipswich"? The audience at the first performance seemed a little uncertain how to take this but laughed politely and vaguely. "What does it mean? Is it some professional joke, or can it be a bit of Mr. Max Pemberton's local colour?"

Six people whose ages amount to the astonishing total of 444 years spent Christmas together at Bristol in a little house in St. Jude's. Is this a record? The point is that they all live in the house, and that the party was not a special one recruited from outside.

To the Duke of Norfolk, who is sixty-five to-day, falls the duty of seeing observed and recorded in the College of Arms the new Royal warrant giving Elder Brethren of Trinity House the title of "Captain." There are thirteen acting Elder Brethren of the society that watches over the coastwise lights of England." To these are added eleven honorary Elder Brethren and an unlimited number of Younger Brethren. They sit, in uniform, beside the judge in Admiralty cases.

The authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral are not the only persons to whom the coming of electric has brought sleepless nights. The magnetic work at Kew Observatory became quite unreliable when the electric trams began to spread about the West London suburbs, and it has been necessary to move the important observatory to a lonely part of Scotland, where not even a railway has yet penetrated. Two years ago the Astronomer-Royal found it incumbent to protest against the electrification of the horsed tramways between Woolwich and the Free Ferry, on account of the probable effect of the overhead wires on the working of his delicate instruments. The trouble they might have caused can be gauged from the remarkable case of the South London tube. That underground electric line nowhere approaches Greenwich Observatory nearer than four miles, notwithstanding which currents leaked through and played havoc with the magnetic needles at Greenwich. On that account the magnetic department had to be reconstructed so as to reduce this interference to a minimum. Blackheath, by the way, owes its rise as a residential suburb to the action of a former Astronomer-Royal when the first Woolwich railway was projected. It was planned to run at the foot of the hill on which the Observatory stands, but, owing to Sir George Airy's objections, it was taken through the village of Blackheath, a diversion which proved the making of the place, as well as of Lee and Lewisham.

A pretty close analogue to the attempted assassination of Lord Hardinge, in respect of his being accompanied by his wife, is furnished by the case of the present King and Queen of Spain who, on the day of their wedding had an equally miraculous and a no less popular escape from the bomb of an anarchist hurled at them in the form of a bouquet from the upper story of a house in Madrid. But a nearer parallel to the incident, in respect of its circumstances and result, is to be found in the case of the old German Emperor, William I., who shortly before the opening of the Congress of Berlin was made the object of a murderous attempt. As he was driving along the Unterden Linden avenue one afternoon in an open victoria, accompanied by his only daughter the Grand Duchess of Baden—who is still alive—he received the buckshot charge of a fowling-piece aimed at him by a Socialist assassin Dr. Notiling from the second story of a house occupied by a dealer in antiquities. The Emperor himself was severely wounded in the head but his daughter escaped without a scratch.

The suggested removal of the Duke of York's Column to make way for King Edward's memorial would somewhat appropriately end the career of a monument by no means popular at its inception. Every soldier in the British Army had to subscribe a day's pay towards its cost, and as the Duke had proved such a failure on active service and made himself so notorious in other ways, this levy was strongly resented. The unveiling ceremony, according to a contemporary report, was attended by "no military spectacle not even a band to while away the time during the slow process of hoisting up the statue, which did not reach the top of the column until the people had dispersed. There was nothing to be seen but a bit of canvas flattering in the bitter east wind, showing the place of the statue to which it served as a wrapper. The ascent was terribly slow.

On Christmas Day in the fifteenth century it was the official duty of the Mayor and Corporation of London to dine together and then proceed to the Church of St. Thomas Acon, where they were joined by a number of the Liverymen. Thence they all went in procession to St. Paul's where the Mayor occupied the stall next to the Dean's Vespers and Compline followed all the civic dignitaries remaining until the close of the service. On many other festivals during the year, when the Mayor and Corporation were officially bound to attend this service at St. Paul's, they could leave after Vespers if they liked; but on Christmas Day and Twelfth Day they had to remain until the end.

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ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," Jan. 10.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Ashworth, Col. P. and Mrs.
Bell-Marshall, Miss F. G.
Beasley, Miss M.
Brearley, Mr. J. W. Mrs. and child
Beck, Miss D.
Broodmead, O. S. J.
Church, Capt D. M. C. and Mrs.
Campbell, Maj. Gen. F.
Corrie, Miss O. K.
Carter. Asst Pay A. J.
Dundas, Mrs. Orr's Maid
Day, Capt. B. and Mrs.
Dixon, Mr. F.
Dawson, Mr. R. N.
Denny, Mrs. L.
Fernández, Syah
Frances, Mrs. A. E. and infant
Flack, Mrs. C. and infant
Gould, Mr. F. J.
Grerarson, Miss R.
Haigh, Mr. P. B.
Horn, Mrs. J.
Humphrey, Miss
Irvine, Miss M.
Kaderbhoy, Mr. M. P.
Lalkaka, Mr. J. A.
Leigh-Bennett, Mr. P. R.
Lahina, Mr. P.
Miss Kuyodere, nurse
Minute, Off Seward J.
Nugent, Capt. R. A.
Peirse, Mrs.
Pearson, Mr. H. G. and Mrs.
Peirse, Rear Admi R. H.
Peirses, Maid Mrs. Miss and R Cole
Sands, Mr. C. E. W. Mrs and child
Sheffield, Miss E.
Scheier, E.
Samuel, Mr. A. H.
Stanford, O. chf. S. C.
Smith-Wright, Lt. J. H.
Tennant, Mr. F. D. Mrs. and infant
Tailyour, Mr B. P.
Vallance, Dr. H.
Wilkin, Mr. A. H. and Mrs.
Walton, Mr. M. L. Mrs. and infant
Woolf, Mr. R.
Wellard, Chf. P. O. W.
Woolf, Master J.
Williams, Mr. J. W.

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Gracias, Mrs. and 4 children

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Adams, Mr. G. D. and Mrs.
Adrews, Mr. E.
Bower-Powell, Miss and Major
Brooks, Miss O.
Britton, Capt J. A. H.
Belsard, Mr. P. F.
Bird, Mr. W. J. A.
Cripps, Mr. F. and Mrs.
Collingridge, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Chapman, Mrs. nurse and infant
Chapman, Mrs. and infant. 2 children Governess nurse Gentl.
Calooeorossi, Mr. M. J.
de Caser, Baron
Dickie, Maj. Genl. J. E.
Dane, K. C. I. E. Sir R. M.
Davidson, Mr. R. and Mrs.
Hall, Mr. R. F.
Hall, Miss D. J.
Holl, Mr. E. S.
Hall, Mr. H.
Hincoln, Mr. F.
Judge, Mr. C. E.
Kelsey, Mrs. O. E.
Lake, Mr. E.
Leysen, Mr. P.
MacCaw, Miss V. Miss N. Mr. V.
Maxn, Mr. C. H.
Murrell, Mr. H.
Meirowsky, Mr. L.
Nuttall, Mr. G.
Napier, Mr. A. G. F.
Orr, Mrs. D.
O'Ferrall, Miss V. M.
Perry, Mr. A. H. S.
Price, Mr. H. and Mrs.
Riley, Mr. and Mrs.
Rose, Mr. J. G.
Stewart, Mr. A.
Sewell, Mr. R. A. D. and Mrs. F.
Stahlschmidt, Rev. L. Mrs. and infnt.
Simpkinson, Miss M. D.
Strachan, Mr. R. W.
Sullivan, Mr. W. S.
Shorser, Mr. A. V.
Turner, Mrs. A.
Thurmar, Mr. W. A.
Vandain, Mr. A. and Mrs.
Wilbraham, Mr. H. D.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Billington, Mr. W.
Collie, Mr. R. A.
Glazebrook, Mr. W. O.
Laddu, Mr. T. K.
Von Radnes, Mr. G. R. and Mrs.

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.—Zezechi, Mr. N.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Boath, Mrs. and child
Benwell, Mrs. and child
Moncrieff, Mr. A. M and Mrs.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Dame, Mr. J. M.
Simpson, Mr. A. L. and Mrs.

PORTSAID TO KARACHI.

Xydis, Mr. G. E. Mrs. 2 children and infant nurse maid

There is a present rumour that the sub-division of Dhanbaid will be restored to Bengal. It is now in the new province of Behar and Orissa, and if it is an important coal district it is stated that it is considered advisable for administrative purposes to place all the coal districts in and around Dhanbaid under the jurisdiction of Bengal. This, says the "Englishman," unlike the other rumours regarding the disintegration of Behar and Orissa, bears a semblance of truth.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 10.

The weather remains dry everywhere.
Forecast:—No change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Lahore and Ambala; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is much below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in lower Sind but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi; the minimum is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Veravel and Bhavnagar Para. Temperature during day is above the average at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is in defect in Cutch and at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below the average at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are nearly equal to the average; the minimum is in slight defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is below the average in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Seas have become moderate at Madras and Colombo and skies still remain moderately to heavily clouded on the south Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon; but the reported precipitation has been insignificant. Weather however appears to be slightly disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal Bushire reports 0.84" of rain and conditions are somewhat unsettled in the Persian area.

A few falls may occur in the south-east Madras and also in the extreme south; over the rest of the reporting area dry weather is likely.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 10th January, 1913 was 30'009 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30'00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

HIGH COURT—JAN. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

488-10 Bhaishanker K and G Krishnadas Govindhandas vs Jayan lal Ramdas Mat J and M Cap and N
143-12 Bicknell—Rukhiaboo vs Sarafally Adamjee Nurbhoy and another—Matubhai.
217-11 Dabash—Gullamhoosein Ali vs R. D. Sethna—Forbes.
833-12 In Person, Thacker Rattansey Premji vs Thacker Velji, Paonhan
919-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Bahim Joosef Payne.
966-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji,
967-12 Mulji The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji.
735-11 Raghavaya Bai Nani vs Bapulal D Amrathlal.
659-12 Ardeshir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.
676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Bros and Jamnabai vs M A Nabob and Co. Shroff.
104-13 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

1010-11 Sakajmal and Co Tribhowandas Mangaldas Natoba vs Mahomedally L Sulemanji and another Sarajmal and Co Jehangir and S.

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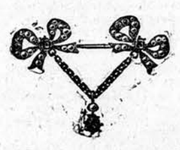

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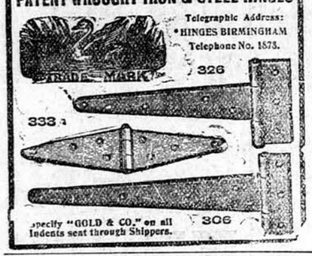

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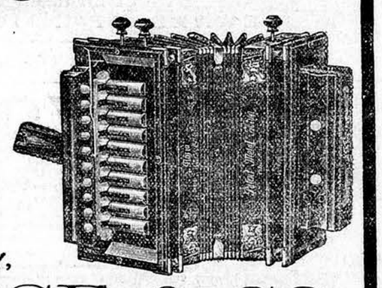

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.